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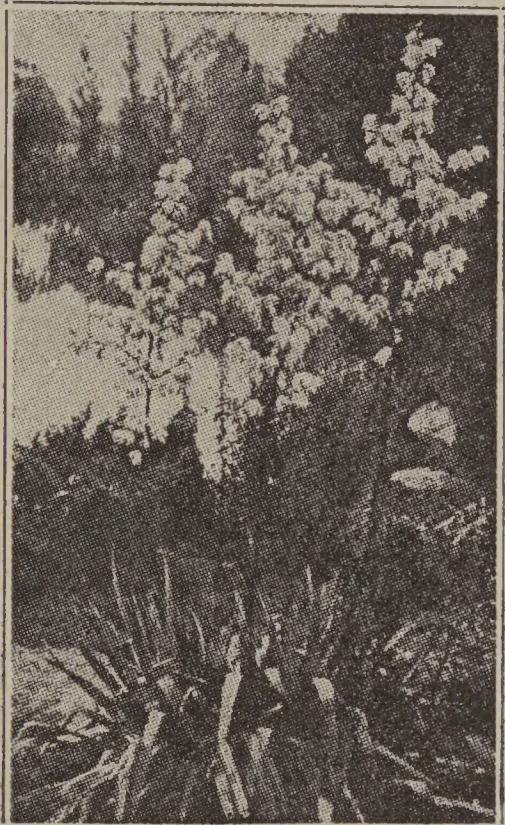
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HARDY FERNS

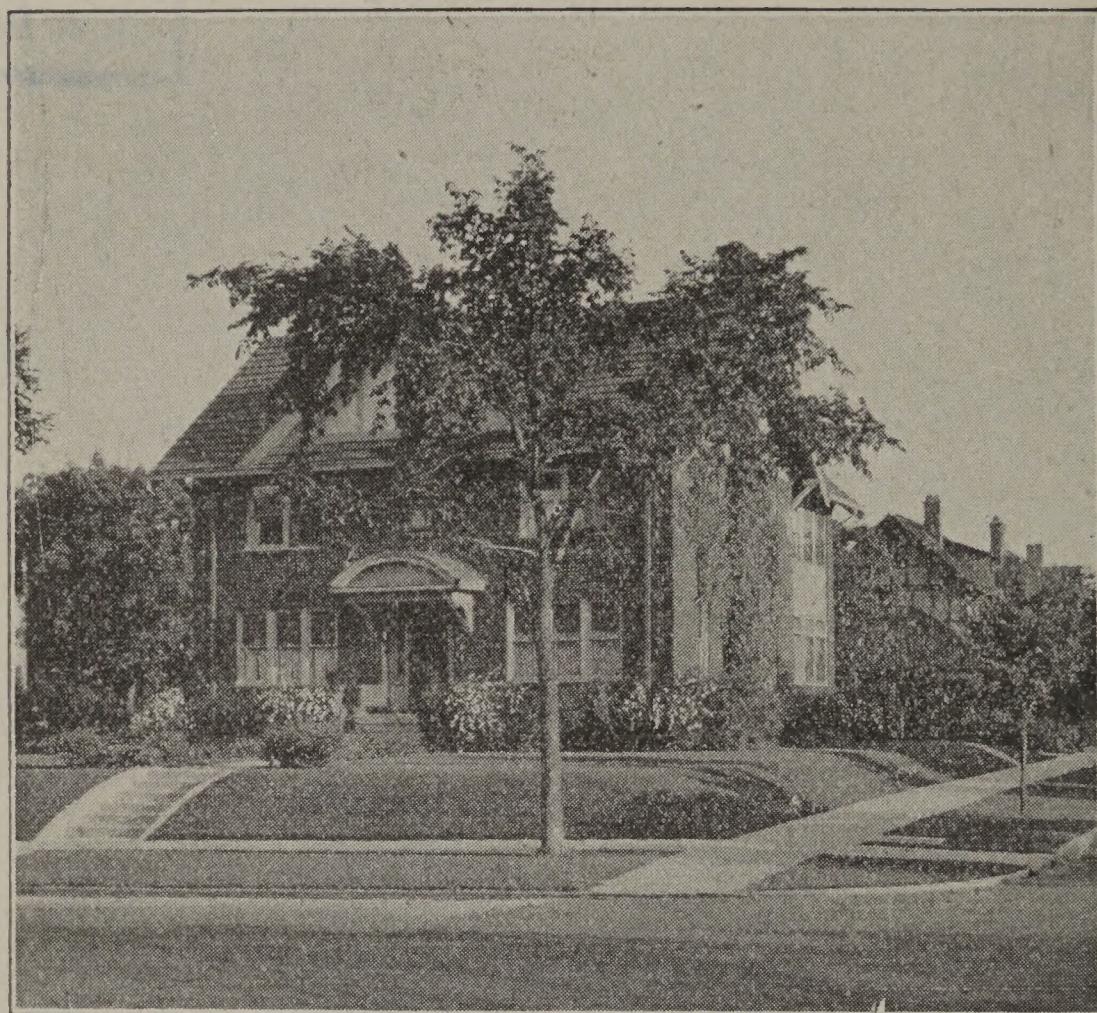
WILD
AND
ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

EVERGREENS



1940

FERNDALE NURSERY
ASKOV, MINNESOTA



REFERENCES

First National Bank, Sandstone, Minn.
Florist's Credit Association, Chicago, Ill.
Dunn & Bradstreet.

Members:

American Association of Nurserymen.
Minnesota Nurserymen's Association.
Minnesota Horticultural Society.

TRUCK DELIVERY

Charges very reasonable for this service.

We operate our own trucks and are in position to deliver full truckloads to any point in Minnesota or Wisconsin. Such delivery charges will be on a mileage basis and for distances of less than 250 miles are usually less than boxing and freight charges.

Less than full truckloads will be delivered at the same cost per mile as full truckloads.

Write for delivered prices on B&B evergreens.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all stock furnished by us to be first class, healthy, free from injurious insect pests and true to name. Stock found to be otherwise will, upon proper proof, be replaced free of charge.

We do not guarantee plants to grow after planting. There are so many causes for failure of plants over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered. Claims for unsatisfactory stock will be entertained **only when made within ten days after arrival.**

RISK

All stock will be delivered to carrier lines in good condition and our responsibility ceases upon receipt of bill of lading. Claims for damage, loss or delay in transit should be filed with carrier upon arrival.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Customers should give explicit shipping instructions with order. When method of shipment is left to us we will use our best judgment and forward by cheapest method consistent with safety. Orders to be shipped by **parcel post must be accompanied with sufficient funds to cover forwarding charges** otherwise shipment will be made by express.

BOXING AND PACKING

Nursery stock, when shipped by freight or express, requires substantial boxing and crating. A charge to cover actual cost of labor and material used will be made to cover this service. Trees called for at the nursery need not be boxed.

Northern Grown Nursery Stock

It is a well known fact among horticulturists that northern grown plants and trees have a vigor and vitality not found in those grown farther south. Furthermore we offer only such varieties as we have found to be reasonably hardy in this territory. Our season opens late and we can supply dormant stock much later than southern growers. The careful planter will keep this in mind when placing orders.

Hardy Ferns



Of all the many plant types suitable for beautifying the home surroundings, there are none of greater usefulness than the Hardy Ferns.

For foundation plantings in deep shade where so few plants will thrive, the hardy ferns are right at home. Some of them are less partial to sun or shade and will thrive without either. Some varieties are ideally suitable for borders while other prefer a cool shaded hillside. Some prefer dry feet and others are not averse to growing along stream where they are occasionally subjected to being flooded. The Rusty woodsia establishes itself on bare rocky cliffs in full sun while the woodsia obtusa takes possession of the rocky cliff in full shade, and the Polypodium often grows in dense blankets on the top of bare rocks; but try them for yourself. There are thrills galore for the garden explorer with hardy ferns and wild flowers.

Cultural Directions

These hardy outdoor Ferns do not make satisfactory house plants; they will do best in shade or half shady spots in the garden and mixed in between shrubs in foundation planting on the east and north sides of buildings. Some of these, like the Osmunda Claytoniana, Lady and Sensitive Ferns and Ostrich Fern, will do reasonably well in considerable direct sunlight, but will fade earlier than when planted in shade or half shade. They do best in light soil containing much vegetable matter or humus and covered with rotting wood shavings, peat or straw, which keep them from sprouting too early in the spring, preventing a late night frost from killing the young fronds.

Hardy Ferns should be planted when dormant any time between Sept. 1st and July 1st. They prefer a settled foundation and cold feet. If late spring planting is followed by a dry, hot summer, the fronds are likely to dry up in the middle of the summer the first season.

On arrival it will do them good, especially in the spring, to dump them in a pail of water for a day or more before planting. Plant crown level with the ground and give them a good soaking of water to settle the soil solidly among the roots. Then level off with dry soil or sand and mulch to preserve moisture and keep sun and wind out. One or two good soakings of water later will benefit but is not necessary, unless in a very dry season. Do not sprinkle; a light watering will do more harm than good.

Frost will not hurt the roots, but will kill the fronds. They will come back either the same or next season. Neither will frost hurt the roots in transit; they can safely be shipped during the winter, and if frozen on arrival, unpack and lay them on the ground in a shady place and cover with any kind of damp material and let them freeze. They will keep well until you are ready to plant.

The letter —R— indicates adapted for rockery; —S— for shade; —B— for border; —M— for moist soil; —O— open sun. Those best adapted for foundation plantings are so indicated.

Special prices on larger quantities.

American Maidenhair (*adiatum pedatum*)—RS—Foundation.

The black, wiry creeping roots lie immediately below the surface. They branch freely if roots are covered lightly with leaf-mold or pulverized peat. Plants should be kept fairly moist, at least the first season. Thrives best in shade on rocky hillside or rich woodland. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Beech Fern (*phegopteris hexagonoptera*).

Each 35c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00—Prepaid each 45c; 3 for 90c; 10 for \$2.50.

Brittle Bladder Fern (*cystopteris bulbifera*)—R—

At home on wet rocks, preferring limestone. Fronds 4 to 8 inches. Each 35c—Prepaid 50c.

Christmas Fern (*polystichum acrosticoides*)—RS—

Fronds grow 12 to 30 inches tall. Plant indifferent to soil, either moist or dry. Prefers shade. Plant the crown just at the surface of ground. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Cinnamon Fern (*osmunda cinnamomea*)—M—

Large fern growing to a height of 2 to 5 ft. Fronds often 8 inches wide. Will thrive in wet soil, peat, common garden soil or moist shady places. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 35c; 3 for 80c; 10 for \$2.25.

Clinton's Wood Fern (*dryopteris clintoniana*)—MS—

Attains a height of two feet or more when growing in rich moist soil. To secure massed effect it should be planted 12 inches apart with crown level with surface. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Crested Wood Fern (*dryopteris cristata*)—MBS—

In its native haunts this fern is usually found in wet, shady places. It is easily grown. The crown should be set just above surface of ground. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Hayscented Fern (*dennstedtedtia punctiloba*)—RB—Foundation.

Attains a height of 12 to 18 inches. Should be planted in rich porous soil in shade or sun. Plants set 8 inches apart will soon form a compact mass. An excellent fern for border planting. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Interrupted Fern (*osmunda claytoniana*)—ROS—Foundation.

Unlike the other Osmundas, the interrupted fern perfers a moderately or even dry thicket-clad hillside. Also at home in deep ravines and in stony places. Thrives well in sun. This fern will grow where many other varieties would fail and for this reason is very popular for porch or foundation planting. Each 25c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$1.75—Prepaid each 40c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.25.

Lady Fern (*athyrum felix faemina*)—ROS—Foundation.

A large, handsome fern with fine lace-like foliage growing from one to two feet in height. A wood and roadside fern presenting various forms. One of the ferns which may be depended upon to thrive in all parts of the country. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Leathery Wood Fern (*dryopteris marginale*)—RS—Foundation.

The principal cultural requisite is shade. Thrives well even in Pine or Hemlock groves and on rocky hillsides. The leathery fronds are of a dark blue-green color. Grows 12 to 30 inches in height. Its natural associates are Jack-in-the-pulpit, wood Anemone, Hepatica or even yellow Lady Slipper. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

***Maidenhair Spleenwort** (*asplenium trichomanus*)—R—

A small rock fern, 4 to 10 inch fronds with purplish-brown, shiny stalks. Each 35c—Prepaid each 50c.

Marsh Fern (*dryopteris thelepteris*)—M—

The Marsh fern seems to flourish equally well in sub-acid or neutral soil and to be quite indifferent to sun or shade. The roots should be covered with not more than one-half inch of leaf-mold, muck or pulverized peat. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Ostrich Fern (*pteris nodulosa*)—RS—Foundation.

This magnificent fern has been called "The Palm of the North." The fronds are six to ten inches wide and grow from a crown to a height of five feet. A very erect and handsome species. This graceful plant luxuriates in good mellow soil subject to annual overflow. The fronds suggest the Lady Fern, but the fertile fronds are dark green. It is the tallest growing of our Northern hardy ferns. If planted in moist, light soil and well mulched with peat or leaf-mold it will multiply by underground runners. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Polypodium Common (*polypodium vulgare*)—R—

Fronds 4 to 8 inches long. This interesting fern grows in dense masses, clinging to rocks and boulders and on steep hillsides. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

Royal Fern (*osmunda regalis*)—M—

Pale green fronds two to three feet in height. Prefer moist, shady location. Can be grown in shallow, still water or boggy soil. Each 25c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$2.00—Prepaid each 40c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.50.

Sensitive Fern (*onoclea sensibilis*)—RMO—Foundation.

Grows 6 to 30 inches in height, depending on moisture. Prefer rather moist places. If planted 12 inches apart will form a dense mat. Cover with one-half inch of soil. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$2.00.

Toothed Wood Fern (*dryopteris spinulosa*)—M—

Fronds one to three feet, remaining green all winter. Crown should be planted level with top of soil. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$2.00.

Winged Wood Fern (*dryopteris hexagonopteris*)—RSM—

A tiny little fern for moist and dense shady nook. Fronds 3 to 4 inches. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50—Prepaid each 30c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$2.00.

Rusty Woodsia (*woodsia ilvensis*)—R—

This odd and extremely attractive little fern grows in dense clumps on exposed summits and steep, rocky cliffs in full sun. A very rare and interesting little fern. Each 35c—Prepaid each 50c.

Woodsia Obtusa—R—

At home on bare, shady rock ledges. Fronds 6 to 15 inches long. Each 35c—Prepaid each 50c.

Ebony Spleenwort (*asplenium ebeneum*)—R—

A very lovely little rock fern with shining, nearly black stalks. Excellent for rock gardens and rock walls, 8 to 12 inches. Each 35c—Prepaid each 50c.

Grape Fern (*botrychium obliquum*)

A novel little fern for woodland locations. Naturally at home among Christmas, Marsh and Maidenhair Ferns. Each 35c—Prepaid each 50c.

Silver Spleenwort (*asplenium thelypteroides*)—MS—

At home in deeply shaded boggy locations. Foliage pale green with silvery shade on under surface. Each 25c; 3 for 60c; 10 for \$1.60—Prepaid each 35c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.25.

Fern Bed Collection

A Fern Bed for Only \$5.00.

These collections are selected to meet certain growing conditions as indicated. For customers who may be in doubt as to which varieties will meet their particular growing conditions these collections will be helpful. Each collection contains 24 ferns.

Either collection will be shipped prepaid for only \$5.00 or one-half collection for only \$3.00. By express not prepaid each collection \$4.00; one-half collection for \$2.25.

No. 1—This collection has been made up with a view in mind of offering a number of ferns which may be depended upon to succeed under ordinary gardening conditions and consists of 10 **Ostrich**, 4 **Osmunda**, and **10 Lady Ferns**.

No. 1—A—Suitable for same general growing conditions as collection No. 1. Consists of 4 **Evergreen**, 8 **Ostrich**, 4 **Osmunda** and 10 **Lady Ferns**.

No. 2—Selected for dry shady locations and contains 8 **Lady**, 6 **Hayscented**, 6 **Leathery Wood** and 4 **Interrupted Ferns**.

No. 3—For moist, shady places: 8 **Evergreen**, 4 **Ostrich**, 4 **Cinnamon**, 4 **Lady** and 4 **American Maidenhair Ferns**.

No. 4—For wet ground: 8 **Sensitive**, 3 **Royal**, 3 **Cinnamon**, 6 **Evergreen** and 4 **Marsh Shield Ferns**.

Shredded Peat Moss

Practically the same as imported German or Holland peat moss except it is not dried or baled. We have acres of it on our land and use loads and loads of it as a mulch and to mix in soil for acid loving plants such as ferns, arbutus, bearberry, gentians and many others.

It is an excellent mulch on heavy soil where it preserves moisture and prevents cracking of the soil. We offer this pulverized peat as it comes from the ground in sacks of about 100 pounds for \$1.50, or sacks with about 50 pounds for \$1.00. Should be shipped only by freight.

Wild Flowers

When the early pioneers took possession of this vast wilderness, known as North America, they found it replete with a luxuriant growth of native plants. Throughout the vast wooded section grew, not only the stately Pine and Oak, but also the dainty little Houstonia and Hepatica, the Trillium, Bloodroot, Gentian, Violet and a myriad of others. In the cool moist bogs and marshes grew not only the towering Cedar and Tamarack, but also the Cypripedium and Pitcher plant, while over the boundless prairie were found almost innumerable sun-loving flowering plants and throughout grew ferns in endless variety.

But we have cut down the forest, drained the bogs and the plow has turned the prairie sod under to make room for agriculture. And, as if to complete the destruction of wild life, fire has swept the whole section time and again. The native plants have been crowded farther and farther back into inaccessible nooks and wastelands where they are now making a last stand in face of destruction.

Many of these wild plants bear flowers of indescribable beauty and daintiness. Where do we find a more beautiful orchis than the showy Lady-slipper or a more delicate orchis than the Habenaria? No domesticated violet can compare with pedata bicolor and rarely do we find a more curious and interesting plant than the Pitcher plant with its wax-like flowers of beauty and interest.

To many of us the fascinating scene of nature's garden linger in memory only. It belongs to days gone by when nature had not yet been violated by man's mad scramble to subdue and civilize.

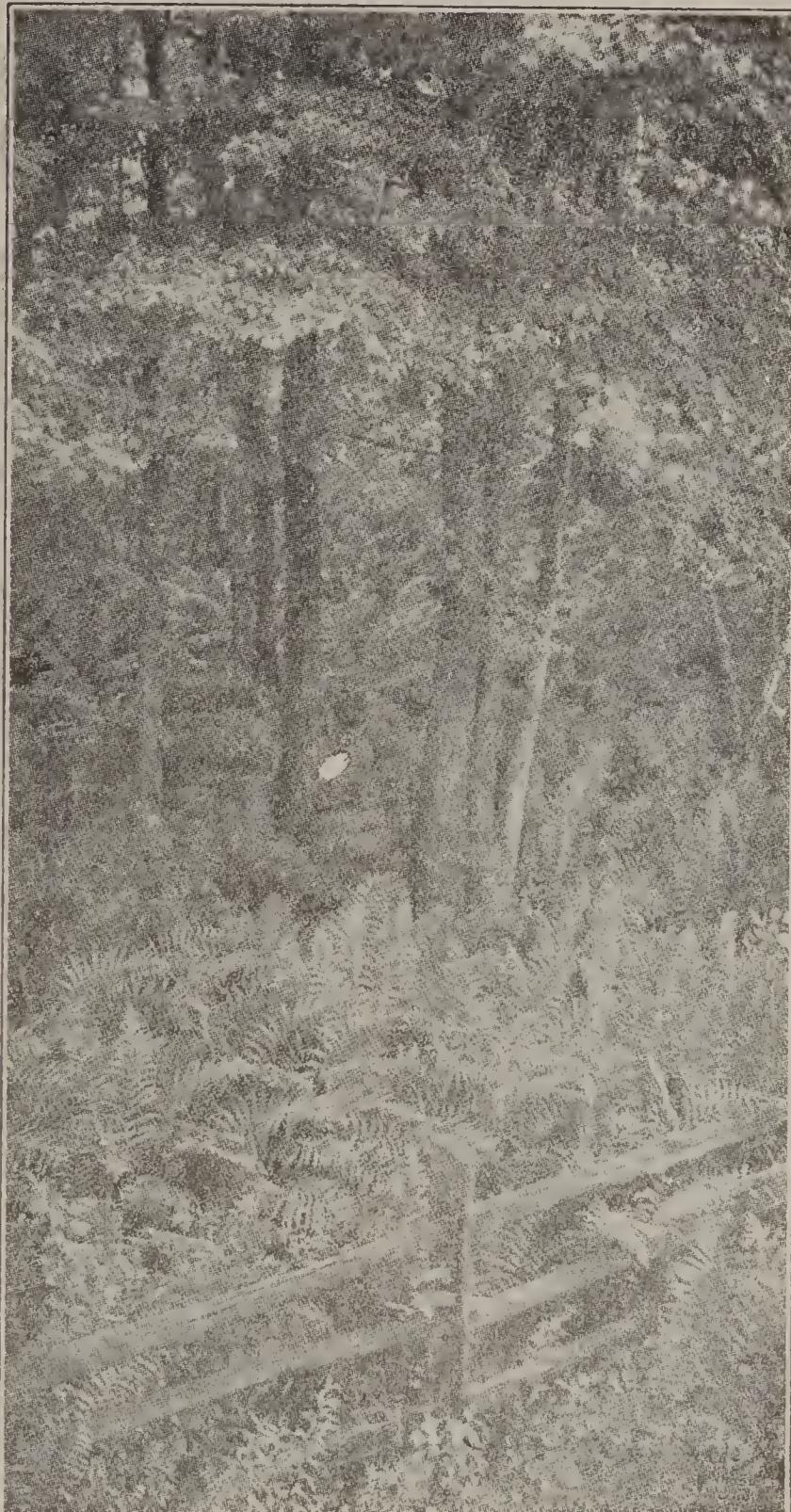
But we can do much to restore this dwindling family of nature's creations to a place they richly deserve. Throughout the length and breadth of the land there is awakening a great interest in wild plants. Perhaps in the not too distant future we shall find them restored in natural settings, occupying an honored and cherished position side by side with the more conventional flower garden.

Throughout our catalog we list a number of native plants. They have been brought together from distant localities. From Vermont to Carolina and the Rocky Mountains we have gathered them and they are offered to our customers in the hope that they may find permanent homes where they may receive care and appreciation.

Hardiness. There is no class of plants more hardy when once established under natural conditions of soil, moisture and exposure, and none so much admired as these rapidly vanishing natives of our woodlands, swamps and prairies. Join the ranks of the wild flower enthusiasts and get a real thrill watching these wildlings make themselves at home in your garden.

Perennials

Wild Flowers, Rock Garden Plants



Nature's Garden

Realizing that it would be utterly impossible in the space available to give even the briefest cultural directions for each species listed, such information as we offer is intended as a guide to aid customers in selecting plants suitable for their particular planting problems by stating conditions, not too limited, under which such plants may be expected to thrive and do their best. The presence of such conditions does not necessarily guarantee success, but the lack of them will, in some instances at least, spell failure.

In selecting plants offered in this list, two objectives have been kept constantly in mind. First—That the plants have merit and are worthy of a place in the garden. Plants of a decidedly weedy nature have been eliminated. Second—That they are strains of sufficient hardiness to withstand our

severe winters under ordinary circumstances. While these plants are of great hardiness and may be expected to give satisfactory results in the north, they, in common with all northern grown plants, possess greater vigor, well known to horticulturists, and will give highly satisfactory results when planted much further south. Some of the plants which require little or no shade in the north would perhaps require some shade in the south.

To aid customers in selecting suitable plants the following index may be helpful:

- *—Wild plants.
- R—Suitable for rock garden.
- S—Requires shade.
- O—Plants requiring open, sunny location.
- B—Border plants.
- C—Suitable for cutting.
- T—Trailing.
- W—Of special merit for wall garden.
- M—For bog, marsh or wet situation.

Note: 10 plants at 3 times the rate per 3.
25 plants at rate per 10 less 10%.
100 plants at rate per 10 less 20%.

Achillea (milfoil or yarrow).

- BC—**boule-de-niege.** Grows to 2 ft. and is an excellent border plant. Very similar to ptarmica but flowers are more compact. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.
- BC—**ptarmica**, the pearl. Double, pure white, bloom all summer. Plant same as boule-de-niege and easily grown in any garden soil. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.
- BC—**Perry's white.** Double white flowers from June to August. Fine for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Actaea (baneberry).

- *—RS—**alba.** A hardy, native perennial, grows to 18 in. Long spikes of clear white flowers followed by glistening white berries. At home in rich, moist soil in deep shade. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.
- *—RS—**rubra.** Closely resembles the white baneberry. Has attractive, fluffy white flowers on long spikes in May-June, followed by fruit of rich scarlet turning to crimson. At home in rich, moist woods soil, but requires less shade than white variety. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Acorus (sweet flag).

- *—M—**calamus.** Broad grass-like leaves, erect growing to 2 ft. The flowers are not very

showy, but a clump of its light green leaves will add much to the attraction of the wild garden. Thrives in wet soil or shallow water. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Agrostemma (rose campion).

- RO—**coronaria.** Bright, rosy-crimson flowers, silvery foliage. This is a wonderful contrast plant for showy flowers in June. Grows to 2 ft. and thrives in any sunny garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Ajuga (bugle).

- RBS—**reptans.** A low, dense, fast-spreading creeper, excellent for covering shady slopes. Valued for its purple metallic leaves. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Allium

- *—RB—**nuttali.** One of the ornamental alliums suitable for rock garden and border. Of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

- *—RB—**thibetica.** An ornamental allium introduced from Thibet. Lilac-mauve flowers in clusters on short stems, in July-Aug. of easy culture and suitable for same purposes as nuttali. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Alyssum

—RB—**saxatile** (golden-tuft). The most widely grown of the species and thrives almost anywhere in open sunlight. Flowers golden-yellow in numerous clusters, appearing in spring. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Anchusa (dropmore) (Bugloss).

—RB—**italica**. A tall perennial growing to 4—5 ft. If not allowed to go to seed will bloom all summer. Dark blue flowers. Best suited to partial shade. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—R—**myosotidiflora**. A hardy perennial from Siberia. Has small blue flowers which resemble the forget-me-not. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Anemone (windflower).

Hardy, attractive perennial for border or wild flower garden. Thrives best in rich, fresh, sandy loam but will do well in any ordinary garden soil.

*—RO—**canadense**. A native species for open border, moderately showy, grows 12 to 18 inches. Large white flowers in May. Good for planting under shrubbery. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—O—**patens** (pasque flower). A silky-haired plant growing 6 to 10 inches, tall with pale violet flowers in May. At home in open, sunny locations, in moist sandy soil. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—RO—**pulsatilla rubra** (pasque flower of Europe). A beautiful plant for rockery or well drained border. Flowers red. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**pulsatilla alba**. A white form of above. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BO—**sylvestris**. A very attractive perennial for shaded border or wild flower garden. Flowers sometimes nodding, pure white and fragrant. Appear in May. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

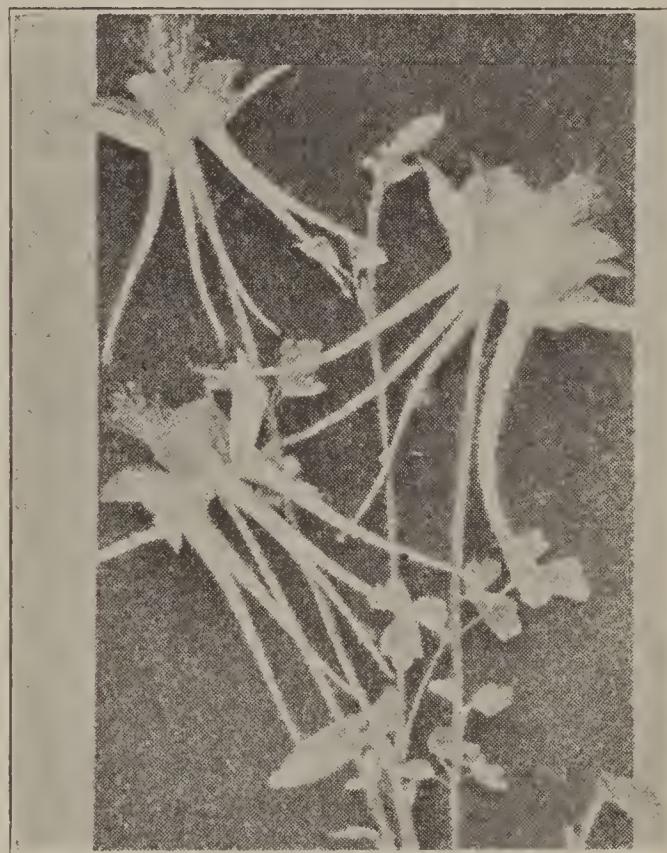
Anthemis (camomile).

*—C—**tinctoria** (golden margurite). Perennial up to 2 ft. Large

golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting. Easily grown in open border. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Aquilegia (columbine)

Hardy perennial herb, grown for their profusion of flowers in early summer. The columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy plants. They prefer a light sandy soil, moist but with good drainage and exposed to full sun. Will thrive in any good garden soil.



Aquilegia Long Spurred

—RBO—**alpina superba**. A dwarf columbine growing to 12 inches. Blue flowers with stout incurving spurs. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—R—**canadensis**. Common columbine, height 1—2 ft. Bright red and yellow flowers at home on stony banks, but thrives well in any garden. Very showy for border or rockery. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—B—**chrysanthia**. Another showy columbine for border or rockery growing to 2—4 ft. Very large yellow flowers with long straight spurs. Same culture as canadensis. Each 20, 3 for 50c.

- RO—**clematiflora.** A new novelty in columbines. Has spurless flowers in mixed colors, novel and beautiful. Same culture as other aquilegias. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.
- RC—**crimson star.** An entirely new variety. Flowers very large with crimson sepals and spurs and white petals. A free blooming aquilegia combining all the charms of the columbines and other qualities. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.
- OR—**flabellata nana albida.** An interesting and beautiful dwarf from Japan. Grows to 8 to 10 inches. Flowers pure white, spurs short and incurved. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- RC—**Dobbie's hybrids.** A very fine contribution by an European hybridizer. Excellent for rockery and for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- CB—**Mrs. Elliott's hybrids.** Extra long spurred hybrid suitable for border and fine for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- CB—**rainbow hybrids.** Unequalled for range of color and long spurs. Perhaps the most popular of all the columbines. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- *—CB—**Rocky mountain (coerulea).** A strikingly beautiful aquilegia, native of the Rocky Mountains. One of the loveliest of all aquilegias. Long spurred flowers of pale blue and white. Very highly recommended. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Arabis (rockcress).

- *—R—**alpina.** A hardy perennial mountain plant from Europe with tiny pure white flowers borne in dense masses. Grows to 6—10 inches. Valuable for rockery and low border. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi (bearberry) (kinnikinnick).

- *—TR—An evergreen plant with prostrate branches often rooting at the joints. Flowers white or pink. A most desirable evergreen plant for covering hillsides and poor

sandy soil where few other plants will survive. When taken from the wild state, this plant is difficult to transplant. The plants we supply are pot grown and will be shipped with original soil on roots. Prefer acid soil in part shade or sun. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Arenaria (sandwort).

- *—RO—**montana.** A low creeping little plant, very useful for planting between flagstones and for cracks between stones. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Arisaema (Jack-in-the-pulpit).

- *—RS—**triphyllus.** Also called Indian Turnip. An interesting hardy perennial for the shady wild garden. Requires a rich, woods soil and a moist shaded location. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

**Arisaema**

- *—RS—**draconitum.** (dragon root or green dragon). A green dragon to guard Jack-in-the-pulpit. Of value for the wild garden requiring same soil and growing conditions as Triphyllus. Each 15c; 3 for 40c.

Armeria (sea pink).

*—RB—**formosa.** Small perennial herb with rosettes of evergreen leaves on the ground, flowers in summer. An excellent little plant for low, continuous border or rockery. Very easily grown in any garden but will do better in light sandy loams than in heavy clay. Each 20, 3 for 50c.

*—RBW—**laucheana.** Very similar to formosa. Bright rosy-eyed flowers. Very free blooming and of special merit for wall garden as well as borders and rockery. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Artemesia (wormwood).

—RBO—**border mist.** Delicately cut silvery foliage. Plant grows 6 to 8 inches high, compact and well rounded. One of the best border plants and effective as a foliage plant in the rock garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**frigida.** Mountain sage. Beautiful, glistening silvery foliage. Grows slightly taller than border mist and useful for same purposes. Of easy culture in any open garden, and like all other sages does not tolerate much winter moisture. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—CBO—**Iactiflora.** A much branched, often purplish stemmed perennial herb 2 to 3 ft. high. Leaves fragrant. Good for cutting and tall border. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RBCO—**silver king.** A strikingly handsome white leafed plant and a rare beauty for landscape effect and borders. Very effective for cutting, offering a beautiful mist for setting off bouquets. May be cut and dried for winter decorations. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Asarum (wild ginger).

*—MS—**canadense.** Woodland perennial with aromatic rootstocks and usually kidney shaped leaves. Curious chocolate-colored flowers in May. Useful for carpeting

ground in moist shady woodland. Require rich humus soil. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—MS—**shuttlewort.** A form of the wild ginger having handsome, evergreen, mottled leaves. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Asclepias (milkweed).

*—RB—**tuberosa** (butterfly weed). A rough hairy plant growing 3 ft. high with brilliant orange flowers. Frequently found in dry places. Most effective when planted in masses in the border or wild garden but also excellent as a cut flower. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Aster (michaelmas daisy).

—RO—**alpina alba.** In general the asters are considered among the most desirable perennials from the point of view of simplicity of culture as well as from the esthetic point of view. The Alpine asters are dwarfish, rarely more than 10 inches high. Valuable for the rock garden and edging. Flowers white in early summer. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RO—**alpina blue.** Same as above except flowers are blue. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RO—**alpina rubrum.** A form of above with rose-purple flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**alpina dark beauty.** Dark blue. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RCO—**Alpina Wartburg Star.** Lavender blue flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—BO—**nova anglia.** New England aster. The best and most widely known native aster, grows to 5 ft. A tall magnificent species with a profusion of purple flowers in Sept. for open, moist location. Large plants. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Aubretia (rock cress).

—RBO—**hybrids.** This low growing perennial is an excellent spreading plant for the border, bed or rockery. Attractive, silvery-green foliage. Large flowers in mixed colors. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Baptisia (false indigo).

*—BO—**australis**. A sturdy, perennial, leguminous herb sometimes growing 5 ft. An imposing plant for the border or wild garden. Blue flowers from late spring until mid-summer. Of easy culture and adapted to the drier section of the garden, in full sun. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Cactus

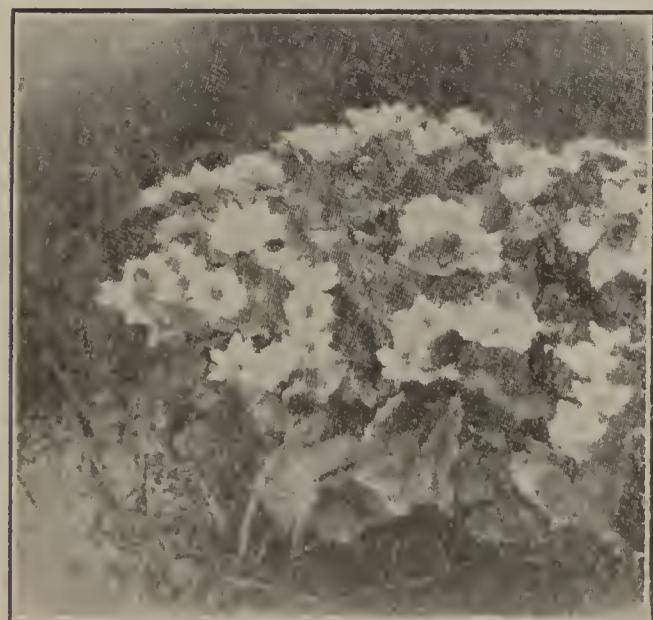
These odd plants add novelty and contrast to the sunny rock garden. Assorted varieties. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Calamintha

—RO—A much branched perennial herb, shrubby at the base growing to 6 inches high and useful in edge or border as well as rock garden. Purple flowers on terminal spikes. At home in any ordinary garden soil. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Caltha

*—M—**palustris** (marsh marigold). A well known spring flower from the bog and stream. A veritable blaze of golden yellow in early spring. Easily transplanted into soil not too dry and at home in sun or shade. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.



Caltha Palustris

Campanula (bellflower).

—RBO—**carpathica**. Carpathian harebell is a low growing perennial with broad tufts of heart-shaped leaves and

beautiful widely bell-shaped flowers blooming all summer. Attractive for border, edging and rockery. Flowers blue or white. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RT—**isophylla** (star of Bethlehem). A trailing plant useful for hanging baskets. Small oval or heart-shaped leaves. Flowers usually numerous but not in clusters. Will thrive in sun or shade. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RT—**isophylla**. Blue, otherwise as above. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—BO—**persicifolia**. A perennial herb to 2—3 ft. White flowers in showy terminal clusters. Very desirable plant for border. Requires no special care and will thrive well in almost any garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BO—**persicifolia**. Same as above, flowers blue. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—RO—**rotundifolia** (bluebells of Scotland). Perhaps the most widely distributed of all hardy perennials, and a very persistent grower. Can be found on creek banks, on sandy dunes, in open sun or dense shade. In acid, neutral or alkaline soil. Clear blue flowers in June-July. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RBO—**turbinata**. A form of the Carpathian bellflower, but of a more dwarf nature. Useful for same purposes. Dense mats of foliage bearing large cup shaped blue flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RB—**pusilla**. A very dwarf Campanula only 4 to 6 inches high. Flowers blue or white, nodding. Thrives best in gritty soil but will thrive in any good garden loam. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Centaurea (Cornflower) (Mountain-bluet).

*—B—**montana**. A graceful little plant with silvery foliage growing to 12 inches. Well adapted to border. Apparently has no soil preferences. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Cerastium (Snow in summer).

—RO—**tomentosum**. An extremely popular prostrate herb, very useful in the rock garden or border for its ground covering habit, its mats of white foliage and flowers. Very easily grown in any garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Cherianthus (wallflower).

—R—**allioni**. Dazzling fragrant orange flowers produced in great profusion in spring and early summer makes this a charming rockery plant. Requires no special care but does not like slushy winters. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Chelone (turtle-head).

*—CMS—**glabra**. A North American perennial herb growing to 2 ft. White flowers on terminal spikes. They are, appropriately, grown in the wild garden in damp situation in partial shade. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—CMS—**llyoni**. Heads of purplish-red flowers, otherwise as above. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Chrysanthemum (Shasta daisy).

—BC—**alaska**. Well known perennial of easy culture, thriving in any ordinary good, well-drained soil, preferring a sunny location. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—BC—**King Edward**. Very large white flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—BC—**G. Marconi**. Fluffy petaled Shasta daisy. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—BC—**select double**. Splendid large pure white flowers. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—RBC—**Cushion mums**. Have proven hardy for outdoor planting. With their great profusion of flowers, they are very effective for border and rockery. Requires well drained soil and sunny location. **King Cushion**, bronze; **pink cushion**, pink; **Queen cushion**, white; **red cushion**, red. Either variety. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Cimicifuga (cohosh, bugbane).

*—RS—**racemosa**. Tall hardy perennial, with handsome spikes

of white flowers in summer. Well suited to the wild garden or the shady border. Require good woods soil, not necessarily acid. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Claytonia (spring beauty).

*—RS—**virginica**. A lovely little perennial with smooth, succulent leaves and dainty pink flowers appearing in early spring. Soon after blooming plants die down, not to appear until following spring. Quite easily grown in moist, shady situations, but impossible on dry sites. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Convallaria (lily-of-the-valley).

*—RMS—**majalis**. A much prized perennial with persistent, though not evergreen foliage and tiny, bell-like fragrant flowers. Easily grown in partly shaded places and moderately rich soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Coreopsis (tickseed).

—OC—**lanceolata**. A handsome perennial with brilliant yellow flowers, unsurpassed for its lasting qualities as a cut flower. Will thrive in any garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—OC—**sunburst**. Double, bright yellow. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Cypripedium (lady's slipper or moccasin flower).

Very beautiful, hardy, native orchis which may easily be transplanted to the garden provided care is exercised in planting. Ground should be well prepared by adding a good proportion of humus, such as peat or muck. While the roots prefer a wet soil, the plant will not tolerate having its crown immersed; therefore should be planted on little hummocks in wet soil. The hummocks should be raised high enough to prevent water standing over crown and shade should be provided.

*—MS—**acaule** (purple moccasin). 5 buds for \$1.00, 25 for \$4.00.

*—MS—**pubescens** (large yellow lady's slipper). 5 buds for \$1.25, 25 for \$4.50.

*—MS—**parvifolia** (small yellow ladyslipper). 5 buds for \$1, 25 for \$4.00.

*—MS—**spectabilis** (showy orchis or pink ladyslipper). The finest and most showy of the cypripedium, flowers shaded from rose pink to nearly white. Grows to 1—2 ft. 5 buds for \$1.50, 15 for \$4.00.

Delphinium (larkspur).

—BCO—Without a doubt delphiniums are the queen of all the hardy garden flowers. The results obtained by some of today's hybridizers are simply amazing. Patience and painstaking care have been expended freely to produce the exquisite new strains. We believe our delphinium will compare favorably with the best on the market. Delphinium are perfectly hardy and easily grown. A little care will repay the grower many times over. They require good air circulation, therefore should not be crowded closely together. To maintain a highly alkaline soil, the ground should be sprinkled occasionally with agricultural lime and given a well balanced commercial fertilizer in early spring and again after they have rested following the first bloom.

—**belladonna**. Improved light sky-blue, fine for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—**bellamosa**. Dark blue. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—**Blackmore & Langdon**. A fine English strain, mixed colors. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—**Diener's Dreams of Beauty**. A recent introduction by Richard Diener, one of the foremost delphinium hybridizers. An exquisite strain containing some of the most delicate pastel shades. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—**Hoodacres**. By far the best white delphinium yet developed. Each 75c, 3 for \$2.

—**Lyondel**. The finest strain we have ever had to offer. Immense flowers closely packed on tall spikes in beautiful colors. Can supply colors as follows. No.

1—ultra-marine blue with purple inner petal, large white Bee; No. 3—Self-color analine blue, Bee white with analine blue stripe; No. 7—Azure blue, bee black, branching habit; No. 9—Self-color, violet purple, lightly tinged with white, Bee white. Each 75c, 3 for \$2.00.

—**Lyondel**. Mixed colors. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

—**Vetterle & Renalt**. Pacific giants. Another fine strain of delphinium. Mixed colors, single and double. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

—**Wrexham hollyhock**. A well known strain of "hollyhock" delphinium. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BRC—**Delphinium chinensis**. Handsome rock garden plant, grows to 18 inches. In colors blue or white. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Delphinium

*—RO—**bicolor**. Dwarf delphinium. A beautiful little plant from the Rocky Mountains, grows only 2 to 4 inches high. A gem for the rock garden. Flowers blue and violet. Easy to grow. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

*—RO—**tricorne**. Also a dwarf delphinium, best for rockery. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Dianthus

—RO—**alpina allwoodi**. Tufted plant scarcely 4 inches high. Useful in rock garden. Single or semi-double flowers in mixed colors. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**arenarius**. A tufted plant with many stems 6 to 12 inches. A very pretty rockery plant with white flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RO—**barbatus** (Sweet William). Pink beauty. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**barbatus**. Large flowering, mixed. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**Vaughan's Special mixed** Sweet William. Large flowered. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**deltoides** (maiden pink). A beautiful little rock garden plant with narrow leaves. A great profusion of small, crimson, fragrant flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—CO—**Grenadin**. Double hardy carnation, fine for cutting. Colors separate pink, red, yellow or white. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—CB—**plumarius** (clove pink or pheasant eye). Low, tufted 1 ft. stems. Fragrant, double or single, mixed colors. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Dicentra

*—R—**cucularia** (Dutchman's breeches). A very early native spring flower. Bears loose racemes of white inverted flowers in April-May. Plant 5 to 9 inches high. At home on rich shady hillside. Plant very early in spring or in August-Sept. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

**Dicentra Cucullaria**

*—RB—**exemia** (fringed bleeding heart). A splendid, hardy perennial from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Grows to a height of 18 inches, forming a beautiful rounded, compact bush blooming continuously from spring until autumn. Easily grown in

ordinary garden soil preferring some shade but will do well in open sun. Large plants. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—BO—**spectabilis** (common bleeding heart). A well known, old fashioned favorite. Strong plants. Each 30c, 3 for 90c.

Digitalis (foxglove).

—BC—**Grandiflora**. Tall perennial herb with handsome spikes of yellow flowers, useful as border plant and for cutting. Will thrive in any garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BC—**Shirley's hybrids**. Handsome spikes of rose, purple, pink, lavender and white. Very showy border plants and excellent for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Dodecatheon (shooting star).

*—RS—**Maedia**. A native perennial herb with basal leaves and nodding cyclamen-like flowers, white rose or purple. At home in half-shady, damp woodland. A most beautiful addition to the shaded part of the rockery. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Draba (whitlow grass).

—R—**azoides**. Tufted hardy perennial herb not over 4 inches high. In early spring. Best suited for the rock garden. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Echinacea (cone-flower).

—B—**purpurea**. A perennial herb of bushy growth with showy, daisy-like flowers. A fine source of cut flowers and for bold landscape effect. They prefer a rich, sandy loam and thrive in dry or exposed spots. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Erythronium (dogtooth violet or adder's tongue).

*—RS—**americana**. Spring blooming herb of the lily family, with richly mottled leaves and dainty, nodding, yellow flowers. Plant disappears in summer, but will come back again the following spring. Thrives best in rich woods soil. Plant very early in spring or in fall. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Eupatorium

—CB—**ageratoides.** A hardy perennial border plant, white flowers, good for cutting. Thrives in any good garden soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Euphorbia

—BC—**corollata.** A hardy perennial herb best for bedding and cutting. 1—2 ft. high. Flowers with showy white appendages. Especially suited to sandy soil. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—R—**cyparissias** (cypress spurge). Many short plum e-l i k e branches. Cultivated in rock gardens and cemeteries for its moss-like growth. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RB—**polychroma.** An unusual and distinctive variety for rock garden or border. Useful as a color contrast plant. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Epigaea (trailing arbutus).

*—TS—**repens.** The attractive spring blooming, native, creeping evergreen also commonly called May-flower. One of the choicest wild flowers of E. U. S. and much sought for its fragrant flowers. Difficult to transplant and should be dug with original soil adhering to roots. Requires an acid, sandy-peaty soil. Plants in original soil, balled and burlapped. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

Festucce *alpina* (alpine grass).

Dense tufts of grass, blue or green for border and rock garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—B—**tall ribbon** grass. Tall upright leaves striped yellow and green. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Funkia (plantain lily).

—**coeruleata.** Perennial herb with thick roots. Grown for their conspicuously ribbed leaves and their blue flowers. Thrives in almost any garden but prefer moist, shady situation. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—R—**subcordata grandiflora.** Very large, lily-shaped fragrant flowers in August and Sept. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—R—**variegated.** Graceful, variegated leaves with fluted edge. A conspicuous plant for border. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Gaillardia (blanket flower).

—BC—**burgundy.** A very showy perennial growing to a height of 1—2 ft., and in continuous bloom over a long period. Widely grown in gardens and especially fine for cutting and for adding a flash of color to the rock garden. Wine-red flowers. Easily cultivated and thrive best in light, open well drained soils. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RC—**Standholder.** Large yellow flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RC—**the goblin.** A dwarf strain of special merit for rockery. Profusion of golden-yellow and red flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BC—**torchlight.** Golden-yellow flowers with maroon centers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BC—**the king.** Very large red flowers edged with gold on long stems. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Gaultheria (aromatic wintergreen).

*—RT—**procumbens.** A beautiful trailing evergreen shrub with tiny white or pink flowers followed by pea-sized red berries. Well adapted for borders of evergreen shrubs and for ground cover. Best grown in sandy, peaty, somewhat moist soil and prefer partial shade. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Goodyera (rattlesnake plantain).

*—S—**pubescens.** A dainty little woodland orchis suitable for specialized sites in wild garden. Requires acid soil plentifully supplied with leafmold. At home in dry soils under pine trees. Beautiful veined basal leaves from which rise the flowering spike with tiny white flowers in Aug. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

*—S—*repens*. A native of the north where it is found growing under hardwoods in acid and rather dry soil. More prostrate than the former and spreads rapidly from creeping root stalk. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Galax

*—SM—*aphylla*. A native, perennial, evergreen herb with tufts of nearly round leaves, green but turning bronze with age. White flowers in spike-like clusters. A valuable little rock garden plant for the moist shady situation. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.



Gentian

Gentian

*—RM—*andrewsi* (bottle or closed gentian). An American species with clusters of dark, purple-blue flowers on stalks up to 2 ft. Requires rich, moist, neutral soil. Especially good in colonies in wild garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—*macrophylla*. Perennial, growing to 1 ft. Flowers blue in clusters. Same cultural requirements as *andrewsi*. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Geranium

*—RS—*maculatum* (cranesbill). The wild geranium of eastern woodland also called alum-

root. Grows 12—18 inches high. Rose-purple flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very showy in summer. Thrives in moist places. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.



Geum

Geum coccineum (avens).

—BRS—**Lady Stratheden**. A new and very showy geum of exceptional merit. Strikingly effective for border. Large, double, red flowers. Thrives best in light, rich, well drained soil in open sunny locations. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BRS—**Mrs. Bradshaw**. Double flowers in rich scarlet. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BRS—**Orange Queen**. A new double orange. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Gypsophylla (baby's breath).

—C—**Bristol fairy**. The gypsophylla with its fine double flowers in feathery pannicles are very highly prized for cutting. Plant in sunny location in well drained soil. A little lime applied to the soil is beneficial. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

—C—**paniculata.** The common, single flowered baby's breath, unexcelled for bouquets. Will retain its color when dried. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—RT—**repens.** A creeping form of baby's breath. Beautiful little creeper with tiny white flowers. Very effective in rockery. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RT—**Repens Bodgerii.** A double, white flowered form of creeping gypsophylla. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

—RT—**Repens Rosy veil.** Pink, double flowered creeper. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

Habenaria (showy orchis).
*—MS—**fimbriata.** A hardy native orchis growing 1 to 3 ft. in height. Exceedingly beautiful racemes of lilac flowers, petals toothed and the 3 parted lip profusely fringed, and in addition to being pleasing to the eye, possess a strangely exotic and seductive fragrance not found in many flowers. Easily transplanted if proper soil conditions are provided. Requires deep, black, rich soil of acid nature and plenty of moisture. At home on wet creek banks and around springs. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

Helianthemum (rock rose) (sun rose)
—RS—**mutabile.** A low growing perennial suitable for border or rock garden. Pale rose flowers changing to lilac and almost white. Thrive in any good soil, in full sun. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Heliopsis
—CRS—**lemoine strain.** A fine, new creation with exceptionally large flowers, deep orange and semi-double. Very good for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Hemerocallis (day lily).
Hemerocallis are extremely hardy and easily grown in open sunny garden. Tall spikes set with large flowers make them a very attractive border plant. Each variety has its own blooming date and it is now possible to have day lilies in bloom every day from spring until fall. Thrives on dry rocky slopes and banks of lakes and streams.

—Apricot. Apricot yellow. Flowers in May-June. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—dumorteri. Rich, golden-yellow, May-June. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—florhan. Large, rich, golden-yellow with India-yellow markings. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—Fulva (tawny day-lily). Copper colored flowers in July-Aug. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—gold dust. Golden yellow. June-July. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—lemona. Large, pale lemon-yellow in June. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—Kwanso. Large golden-bronze in July to Sept. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—Thunbergie. Tallest, lemon yellow, June-July. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—Betcher's hybrids. From originators stock.

—Anna Betcher. Magnificent rich, golden yellow. July-August. Each \$1, 3 for \$2.50.

—D. D. Wyman. Golden yellow, July-Aug. Each \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50.

—Dr. Regal. Golden yellow, splotched with tawny spots. Each \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50.

—Goldeni. Deep golden orange flowers in July. Each \$1.00.

—Gypsy. Brilliant deep orange flowers in July. Each \$1.00.

—Mrs. H. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow in July-Aug. Each \$1.00.

Heuchera (coralbells or alumroot).
An attractive North American native perennial. Very popular garden plant suited for a variety of soil and preferring some shade.

*—BS—**americana.** Flowering stalk often 2 feet high, set with white flowers. Best suited for wild garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—BS—**brizoides.** Flowers pale pink in graceful racemes in June-July. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BS—**Rosamond.** A most desirable coral-pink, producing a profusion of pink flowers on graceful raceme in June-July. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—BS—**splendens.** A bright scarlet form. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Hibiscus (mallow marvel).

A wonderful improved form of our greatly admired native marsh mallow. Flowers 2 to 4 inches in diameter, in shades of deepest red, pink and white. Easily grown in ordinary, good garden soil in open, warm situation. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Hepatica (liver-wort).

*—RS—**acutiloba.** One of the loveliest little woodland flowers. A low growing native perennial with three lobed leaves which remain green throughout the winter. Flowers in varying hues of pink, white and blue in earliest spring. At home in rich woods, neutral or slightly alkaline soil in shady situation. Plant very early in spring or in Aug.-Sept. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

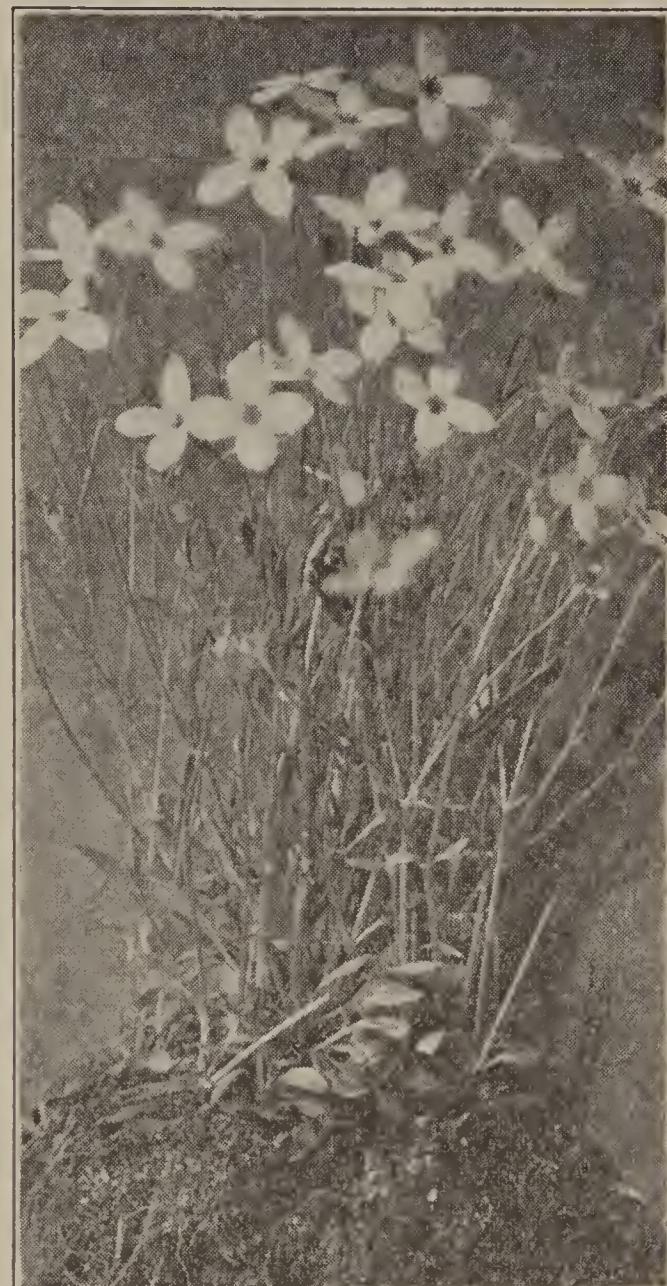
—RS—**triloba.** Not as strong a grower as acutiloba from which it differs mainly in the shape of its leaves and being at home in acid soils. Otherwise as acutiloba. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Hesperis

—BC—**matronalis** (sweet rocket). Beautiful border plant growing to 2 ft. Flowers range in color from white through lilac, purple. Very fine for cutting. Easily grown in any sunny garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Hollyhock

—**Althaea purpurea.** A very popular biennial admired for its tall spikes and brilliant flowers appearing over a long period. Given a rich, well drained soil and a sunny location, hollyhocks will grow to surprising heights. Double, mixed colors only. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.



Houstonia

Houstonia (Quaker lady).

*—RS—**serpyllifolia** (bluets). Spring flowering and beautiful American wild flower. Flowers deep blue, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter on stems 6—8 inches. At home in mountain meadows and along stream banks. Thrives in good soil in shady location. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Hypoxis

—R—A grass-like perennial herb commonly called star-grass. Small starlike flowers in terminal clusters. Of easy culture in open sandy soil. Each 30c, 3 for 90c.

Iberis (hardy candytuft).

—RB—**semperflorens.** A sheet of white flowers in spring, covering dark green foliage. Excellent for edging or low border and rock garden. Thrives in any garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Incarvillea (hardy gloxinia).

—BS—**delavayi.** Fairly hardy perennial growing to a height of 18 inches, bearing rose-purple flowers with yellow tube. Should be given some protection in winter. Most suitable for sunny border. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Iris

*—R—**arenaria** (sand iris). The smallest of all the iris, only 3—5 inches high. Large, bright yellow flowers. A rare and choice little dwarf for the rockery or low border. Will grow in full sun or part shade. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—R—**cristata** (crested iris). A beautiful little dwarf, native of the Blue Ridge Mountains. 3—6 inches in height with amethyst-blue flowers in profusion in May. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—R—**pumilla**. Four inch dwarf with purple flowers and valuable for border or rock garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—R—**pumilla schneecuppe**. Lovely little dwarf with white flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—R—**verna**. Fragrant dwarf with starry flowers of violet-blue and gold. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Iris, German. A fine range of colors. Each 15c, 3 for 40c. We also have a number of new varieties in lots too small to list. We offer them, each labeled, our selection, at 25c each. 3 for 60c.

Iris Siberica. A tall growing iris with white flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c. Same with blue flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Iris virsicolor (blueflag or fleur-de-lis). A splendid iris for mass effect in wet situations. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Lathyrus (perennial sweetpea).

—C—**latifolia**. Hardy climber, excellent cover for banks and terraces. Will grow anywhere. Succeeds in shade and grows very rapidly. Flowers excellent for cutting. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Lavendula (lavender).

—vera. Aromatic herb. Grown for ornament in garden and for its sweet scent when dried. Not perfectly hardy. Thrives in light, limy, friable soil. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Lepachys (thimble flower).

*—B—**columnaris**. A rough, hairy perennial herb 1 to 2 ft. high with showy, yellow flowers. Thrives in any open location. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Liatris (Gayfeather).

*—BC—**pycnostachia** (Kansas gayfeather). A stout perennial herb growing 3 to 5 ft. Rather coarse plants but very showy in the wild garden or informal border. Thrives in poor, sandy soil in full sun. Flowers purple appearing as little tufts thickly set on long spike. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

*—BC—**scariosa** (blazing star). Very similar to above. Flowers bluish-purple and not so closely set on spike. Very desirable for cutting. Will thrive in almost any kind of soil in open, sunny situations and is at home in very sandy soil. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Lewisia

*—R—**rediviva** (Montana bitterroot). A stemless, hardy plant from the Rockies. Succulent leaves about 1 inch long. Large pink flowers, somewhat resembling a waterlily. One of the very best rock garden plants in our list. Plant disappears soon after blooming and new leaves appear in fall. Requires a poor, gritty soil and good drainage is absolutely essential. Plant in full sun. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Lilium (lily).

A valuable class of showy and highly ornamental plants which merit much greater attention. They are erect growing with flowers extremely showy, erect, horizontal or nodding. Require

a well drained, friable soil, and when planting it is a good practice to place an inch or two of sharp sand under the bulb. Bulbs should be set to a depth of three times their own height.

*—B—**carolina**. A form closely resembling the *canadense*. Grows 2—3 ft. high. Flowers pale yellow tinged with red. Very easily grown in ordinary garden. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—B—**canadense** (wild meadow lily). Grows 2 to 4 ft. high. Flowers bright yellow and drooping. Grow in any garden and can also be grown in bog. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—B—**elegans**. A very common lily in gardens, usually not over 2 ft. high. Flowers orange-red, spotted and erect. Easily grown in any garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—B—**concolor** (star lily). 3—4 ft. Flowers erect, about 3 in. long. Bright red but unspotted. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BC—**regale** (regal lily). Flowers white, slightly suffused with pink and a delicate tint of canary at center. Very fragrant and a most excellent flower for cutting. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—B—**superbum** (turkscap lily). Tall growing species with orange-red, drooping flowers about 4 inches wide and having recurved petals. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RB—**tenuifolium** (coral lily). A very beautiful and dainty lily growing 1—2 ft. high with bright, scarlet flowers about 2 in. wide. Fine rock garden lily. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—BC—**tigrinum** (tiger lily). Stout growing plant with drooping flowers about four inches wide, orange-red or salmon-red and black spotted. Excellent keeper as a cut flower. Either single or double. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Linaria (toadflax)

—R—**alpina**. Perennial, dwarf rock garden plant only 4—6 inches high. Blue-gray foliage and tiny, snapdragon-

like flowers of violet and orange. Thrives in any garden soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Linnea (twinflower or twinberry).

*—RT—**borealis**. A trailing, dainty, little perennial from the woodland. Fragrant rose-pink or white flowers about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Fruit yellow. The twin flower requires shade, acid humus soil and good drainage. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Linum (Flax).

—RB—**perenne**. Erect growing, branched perennial. Blooms all summer, shedding all its flowers each day and sending forth a fresh supply each morning. Comes either blue or white. Of easy culture in any garden in open sun. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Lobelia

*—MB—**cardinalis** (cardinal flower). A tall erect growing perennial. One of the showiest and most beautiful of our native wild flowers. Flowers intense crimson. At home in damp half-shaded locations, sometimes in shallow water. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—MB—**syphilitica** (great blue lobelia). Very similar to above except having blue flowers. Same cultural requirements. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Lupinus (lupine).

—**polyphyllus**. A tall perennial, easily classed among the most beautiful of perennials. Long sturdy spikes in many lovely and fascinating colors. Will thrive in sun or shade. Good drainage is essential to carry plants through winter. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Lychnis (rose campion).

—R—**haageana**. Very showy perennial herb up to 12 inches high. Orange, scarlet-red or crimson flowers nearly 3 inches wide. Thrives in any garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—R—**arkwrighti.** Neat rock garden plants with reddish-purple flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—R—**viscaria splendens.** Brilliant deep pink flowers on 12 inch stems. A very fine border plant. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Lycimachia (loosestrife).

—RBT—**nummularia** (creeping Jenny or creeping Charley). A fine prostrate ground-cover or low border plant. Yellow, solitary flowers. Prefer moist, partially shaded location, but will thrive in full sun and almost any type of soil. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Lythrum

—BR—**roseum salicara** (purple loosestrife). Useful border plant at home in moist soil along streams and though this perennial requires moisture, the soil must be well drained. Also easily grown in rock garden and open border. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.



Mertensia

Mertensia (bluebells).

—One of the most highly prized of our native perennials. Smooth plant of handsome form preferring moist well drained, partly shaded locations. Beautiful effect is obtained by establishing colonies of mertensia in the woodland or wild garden where they should be seldom disturbed.

*—BR—**virginica** (Virginia bluebells). Beautiful, green foliage and loose pannicles of rich blue, rose-tinted flow-

ers. Very attractive, spring blooming plant for the rock garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c. Jumbo size roots. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—BR—**nutans.** A western species of bluebells very similar to virginica. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Mitchella

*—RT—**repens** (partridge-berry). A trailing, dainty little vine at home in shady, rich woods soil, not especially acid. Creamy white, twin flowers. Fruit, showy, scarlet, berry-like drupe. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Mitella (bishop's cap).

*—R—Low, slender native perennial. Excellent in the shaded rock garden or in the wild garden. Small white flowers in terminal clusters. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Monarda (Oswega tea or bee balm).

*—B—**didyma.** Tall growing native. Flowers brilliant scarlet and should be grown in masses along stream banks or against dark background in wild garden for best effect. Prefer moist sunny situation. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Myosotis (forget-me-not).

*—RBM—**palustris** (true forget-me-not). The low dense growth and the bright blue flowers make this an ideal bedding plant. Prefer some shade and rich, moist, well drained soil. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

*—RBM—**palustris pink beauty.** Same as above with pink flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Nepata (ground ivy, catmint).

—RBM—**mussini.** A great garden favorite used either as a border or rock plant, or for bedding. Loose cluster of blue flowers. Easily cultivated in ordinary soil. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Nierembergia (cupflower).

—veitchi. An excellent tender perennial for pot or basket culture and may also be grown in moist, partly shaded garden. A dwarf plant with lavender-blue flowers. Recommended for trial. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Oenothera (evening primrose) (sun-drops).

—RO—**missouriensis**. A trailing perennial to 12 inches. Extremely showy, yellow flowers sometimes 4—6 inches across. Very easily cultivated in dry, sunny situations. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Origanum (wild Marjoram).

*—R—**vulgare**. A perennial hardy plant with aromatic foliage and purplish-blue flowers borne in spike-like clusters. The beautiful, wooly foliage renders this an outstanding rock garden plant. At home in warm garden soils. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Pachysandra (spurge).

—**terminalis** (Japanese spurge). A low, dense-growing hardy herb evergreen or partly so. One of the most useful evergreen ground cover plants available, especially for planting under trees. Also of value for clothing terraces or any spot where grass will not grow. Will thrive in sun or shade. Each 25c, 3 for 60c; 1 year plants \$9.00 per 100.

Papaver (poppy).

—RO—**alpina**. A low growing, delicate perennial from the Alps. Finely cut grayish foliage, producing flowers of mixed colors from spring throughout the summer. Should be planted in sunny well drained part of garden in soil composed largely of rock chips and sand. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RO—**nudicaule** (Iceland poppy). A hardy perennial growing to 1 ft. with charming white, orange or reddish fragrant flowers. Requires light soil and perfect drainage. Without this the plant will rot off at base and die. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Papaver Orientalis (oriental poppy).

Oriental poppies, though their blooming season is short, give a most brilliant effect in the border or sunny nook where a dash of color is needed. They have

a dormant period in August at which time it is best to plant. They prefer full sun and soil not too light. Mulch in autumn with old manure and dig this in in spring. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—**Olympia**. Rich flame scarlet.

—**Mrs. Perry**. Lovely salmon pink.

—**Scarlet King**. Intense scarlet.

—**White**.

—**Vaughan's Special** mixed.

Penstemon (beardstongue).

—Perennial, dwarf shrubby plant, native of North America. They are fine flowers for the border and rock garden and of easy culture. Require gritty or stony soil without fertilizers except leaf-mold, perfect drainage and full sun.

*—BR—**grandiflora**. One of the largest and most beautiful bearing 2 ft. spikes of immense lavender, bell-shaped flowers. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—BR—**pubescens**. Flowers of lilac-blue covered with fine downy hair. Each 25c. 3 for 60c.

*—BR—**Torreyi**. Tall graceful spikes of bright scarlet in July-August. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Phlox decussata (hardy phlox).

—Hardy phlox are among the most popular of all perennial flowers. In wide range of colors from pure white through shades of pink to crimson they add a brilliancy of color and charm to any garden. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—**Mrs. Lingaard**. Pearl white with pink eye. Others in pinks, red, salmon and white.

Phlox Species

*—RT—**amoena**. Spreading hardy perennial to 1 ft. Close clusters of purplish-red flowers in spring. Requires full sun and well drained soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—RT—**bifida**. Low, stiff stems. almost woody and often 1 ft. long. Flowers violet-purple. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—RB—***divaricata canadense***. A splendid native phlox for the shaded part of rock garden or for colonies in cool border. Large fragrant flowers on 10 inch stems in May. Requires well drained soil and partial shade. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—R—***ovata carolina***. Mats of oval-shaped leathery leaves. Small loose clusters of purple flowers in May-June. Will thrive in any good garden soil. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

*—R—***pilosa*** (prairie phlox). Slender, erect perennial up to 15 inches. Pink flowers in clusters. At home in dry open fields. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Phlox subulata (creeping phlox) (moss or mountain pink).

*—RBT—Creeping, early spring flowering type of beautiful moss-like foliage which during the flowering period is completely hidden by a sheet of bloom. In this section creeping phlox are at their best for Memorial Day and for that reason highly prized for grave cover. They are easily grown in well drained soil in open, sunny situations.

—***alba***. Pure white. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—***lilacea***. Lilac colored flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—***attropurpurea***. Carmine-red flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—***blue hills***. Pale blue flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—***fairy***. Pale blue flowers with dark eye. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—***Moorheimi***. Pink flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—***rosea***. Rose-pink flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—***vivid***. Bright pink with fiery red eye. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Physalis (Japanese lantern plant).

—***franchetti***. An excellent plant for sun or light shade. In open position it quickly forms a large colony and requires little attention. Interesting material for winter

bouquets. Fruit should be cut and dried as soon as well colored and it will keep all winter. Requires no special cultural conditions and will thrive in any garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—***gigantea***. Same as above but with very large pods. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Physostegia (false dragonhead).

—***virginica***. Large clusters of delicate pink flowers borne on long spikes in July. Grows to 2—3 ft. Rather commonly grown in border and well adapted to wild garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Platycodon (balloon flower).

—RBC—***mariese***. A useful hardy perennial for border or rockery. Grows to 1—2 ft. Considered by many gardeners as one of the most beautiful plants. Large blue or white flowers in July. Thrives best in deep, well-drained sandy loam but will grow in ordinary garden. Highly recommended for cutting. Each, blue or white, 25c, 3 for 60c.

Plumbago (leadwort).

—R—***larpentae***. A semi-hardy perennial, spreading dwarf with small, deep blue flowers. Thrives in full sun on well-drained soils. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Polemonium (Jacob's ladder).

*—RB—***reptans***. Hardy, spreading perennial. Grows to 1 ft. high. Thrives in full sun in ordinary garden soil and is very highly recommended. Delicate blue flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Polygonatum (Solomon's seal).

*—R—***biflorum***. A native, hardy perennial growing to a height of 2—3 ft. The plant is useful in damp, shady places and should be found in every wild garden. Easily transplanted and cultivated. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Primula Veris (English primrose).

—BRS—A hardy species of primula growing to a height of 6 inches. Unsurpassed for

low border and rock garden. Primula requires a cool situation, such as an eastern slope or cool spot in garden. Some shade should be provided and they require ample moisture and perfect drainage.

—**Kleyni Excelsior.** An improved strain of primrose. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—**Kleyni polyantha.** Red and yellow flowers in earliest spring. One of the most worthy of spring flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Prunella (selfheal).

—R—**grandiflora.** Small perennial herb of the mint family bearing purple or violet flowers in close set heads or spikes. Grow well in any garden soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Pyrethrum (Persian or painted daisy)

—BC—A very hardy perennial, growing to 2 ft. with finely cut foliage. The fine daisy-like flower is among the best for cutting. Available in pinks, red and white or mixed. Is easily grown in any garden. Requires full sun.

—**Rosea alba.** White. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**attrosanguinaria.** Deep dark red shades. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—**carneum.** Flesh-pink. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**rose pink.** Single. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**uliginosum.** Large white flowers in late summer. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**mixed colors.** 3 for 40c.

Pyrola (shinleaf).

*—R—**elliptica.** An evergreen, dwarf perennial with greenish-white waxy flowers, somewhat resembling the lily-of-the-valley and delicately fragrant. Thrive best in sandy peat or in rich woods soil and shade. Best adapted to the wild garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Ranunculus (buttercup).

—R—**aeris.** A double flowered, upright growing buttercup.

Very attractive yellow flowers and grows well in any garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—RT—**repens.** While this plant may assume somewhat of a weedy character, it is a very elegant rock garden creeper and widely grown in many gardens, and with a little care is easily kept under control. Double, bright yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.



Rudbeckia

Rudbeckia (coneflower).

*—BOC—**hirta** (black-eyed Susan). Biennial plant growing 1—2 ft. Useful border plant and easily cultivated in any garden. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—B—**laciniata** (giant coneflower). Growing to 8 ft. Flowers in heads, 4 inches across. Ray florets yellow and drooping. Will grow anywhere. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—B—**my joy** (giant black-eyed Susan). Large orange-yellow flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Salvia (sage).

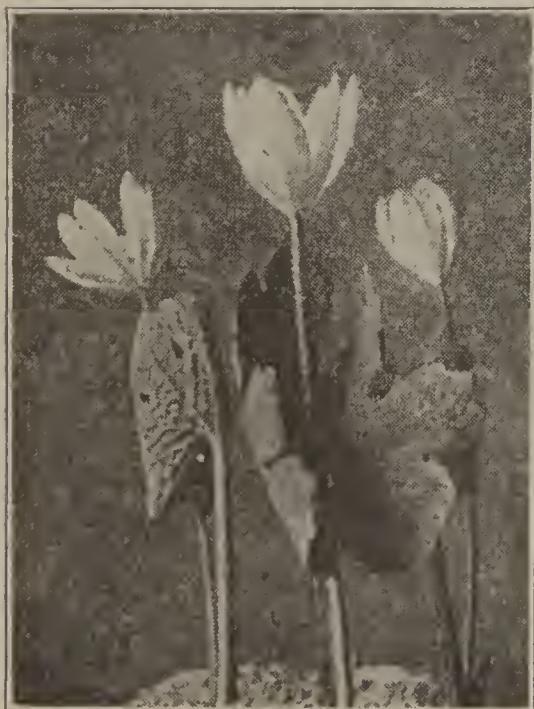
*—C—**azurea**. A hardy perennial sometimes growing to 4—5 ft. Blue flowers on long slender spikes. Very useful for cutting. Prefer a rich loamy soil in full sun, but thrive in any average garden position. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—B—**praetensis**. Hardy perennial growing to 2 ft. Leaves oval and slightly wrinkled. Flowers bright purplish-blue, in interrupted whorled racemes. Same culture as last above. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

—B—**praetensis**. White form of above. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Saponaria (rock soapwort).

—R—**ocymoides**. Trailing, much branched perennial, excellent for dry banks or poor soils. Also a useful border or rock garden plant with clouds of pink flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.



Sanguinaria

Sanguinaria (bloodroot).

*—RS—**canadense**. Pure white flowers on stems 6—8 inches tall in May-June. Beautiful gray-green deeply lobed foliage. Deserves a place in every garden. Prefers rich, moist woods soil and shade. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Scutellaria (skullcap).

—A hardy perennial of some use in the rockery, growing to 1 ft. or less. Blue flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Sarracenia (pitcher plant).

*—M—**purpurea**. One of our most showy and interesting bog plants. The leaves are curved and modified to somewhat resemble a pitcher. Flowers are nodding, single and range from yellow to purple. Requires wet, boggy situation to succeed. Each 30, 3 for 75c.

Saxifraga (rockfoil).

—R—**cordifolia**. Broad, fleshy shiny foliage. Saxifrages used in connection with sedum and sempervivum really make rock gardening possible almost anywhere. Require rather dry, sunny situations. Once established require very little further care. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

Scabiosa (pincushion flower).

*—BC—**caucasia** (Isaac House hybrids). A very fine strain of hardy perennials scabiosa. Very useful as a border plant. Flowers in shades varying from deep blue to pale lavender, are excellent for cutting. Prefer alkaline although it does well even on slightly acid soils. Should be given full sun. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Sedum (stonecrop).

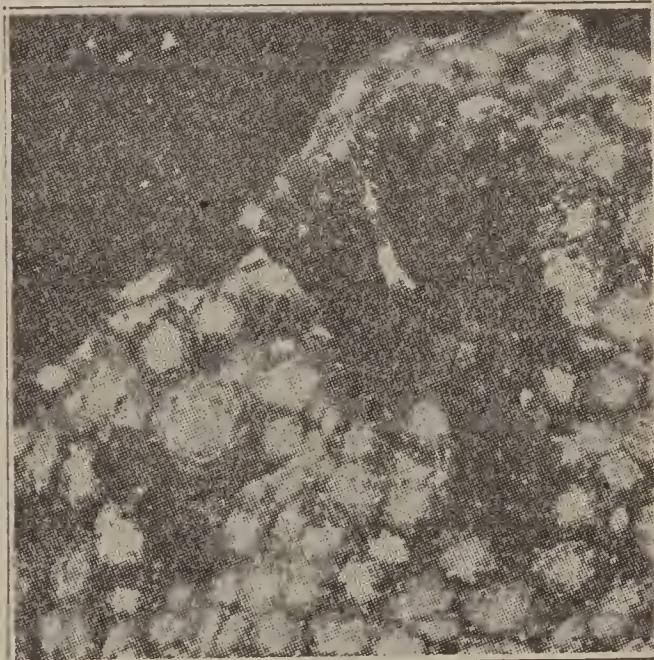
A vast race of mostly hardy perennial plants with fleshy succulent leaves, some dying to the ground in winter but many remaining evergreen. Flowers nearly always white or yellow, occasionally pink or blue. Will succeed in almost any location and are indispensable for rock-wall and rock garden, for carpet bedding and mixed border. Require a well-drained soil of sandy peaty nature and should be given full sun.

—**acre** (golden moss). Little tufted plants with yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**album**. 4—6 inches tall. white flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

—**album balticum**. Dense mats of dark green foliage. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

- album purpurea.** Pink flowers on red stems. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- album tenuifolium.** Grows very rapidly forming matted masses of stems beset with minute, sausage-like leaves. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- aizoon.** 12 inches tall. Bright yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- asiaticum.** 6—12 inch erect stems, flowers yellow. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- cockscombianum.** Very interesting novelty. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- dasyphyllum.** Bluish-gray beads set tightly in fine stems. Flowers bluish stars. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- divergens.** Bead-like foliage assuming red tints upon exposure to sun. Large deep yellow flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- ellacombianum.** Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- eversie.** Trailing, gray-blue foliage. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- ibericum.** Toothed leaves, pink and white flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- kamschaticum.** Variegated green and yellow foliage. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- lydium.** Mats of bright green and pink flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- oppositifolia.** Dwarf. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- obtusatum.** Little clump of emerald green leaves, red flowers. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- reflexum.** Dark green leaves turning back on stems. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- rupstre.** Bluish-green, trailing habit. Yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- sarmentosa.** Fine for rock-wall. Yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- sexangular.** Small, dense mats of evergreen foliage. Yellow flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- Sieboldie.** Rosettes of blue-green, glaucous leaves edged with red. Rosy-pink flowers. Considered the showiest of the sedums. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.
- spatulatum.** Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- spectabilis rosea.** One of the tallest and also one of the prettiest of the species. Fine for border. Grows 1—2 ft. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- spectabilis brilliant.** Form of above with bright amaranth flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- spurrium.** Beautiful rosy-crimson flowered. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- stenopetalum.** Dense tufts of gray leaves, flowers white. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.
- stolonifera.** Flat succulent leaves. Purplish-pink flowers. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

*Sempervivum Tectorum**Sempervivum* (house-leek).

These curious and interesting plants are ideal rock garden plants and very useful for imbedding in old rock walls, for border and carpet bedding plants. They succeed well in any garden soil and will thrive even in sandy wastes. Good drainage is essential. All varieties. Each 20c, 3 for 50c; large clumps, 50c each.

- alberti.** Very similar to brauni.
- arachnoideum.** Small cob-webbed house-leek.
- brauni.** Attractive bronze tipped leaves.

- doellianum.** Small rosettes of hairy leaves tinted red. Bright red flowers, very effective in mass planting.
- fauconette.** Similar in color to brauni, but leaves finer and more delicate.
- funki.** Green tipped, brown rosettes in great numbers.
- globiferum.** Flattened rosettes of gray-green leaves. Lightly tipped with brown, pale yellow flowers.
- tectorum** (hen and chicken). Common house-leek.
- trieste.** Upper part bright reddish-brown.

Silene (catchfly).

- RB—**orientalis.** An upright growing hardy perennial with bright red flowers. Good for border and rock garden. Thrives in any garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.
- RB—**schafta** (autumn catchfly). A trailing species with masses of rosy-purple flowers in late summer, until frost. One of the most colorful things for the off-season. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Sisyrinchium (blue-eyed grass).

- *—R—**augustifolia.** Although this plant is usually considered to be a form of grass, it is in fact a tiny member of the iris family. With its pretty tufted habit of growth it delights in sunny fields and hillsides. Starry blue flowers from May to July. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Smilacena (false Solomon's seal).

- *—S—**racemosa.** A native perennial herb, best adapted to the wild garden. Grows 2—3 ft. high with greenish-white flowers in long racemes. Easily grown in woods soil in shady situation. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Snowdrops (ornithogalum)

- umbellatum.** A hardy bulbous herb of the lily family. Round bulbs should be planted in fall but may also be planted in early spring. Flowering stem 6—8 inches. Star-like white flowers in clusters. Prefer sandy leaf-mold. Excellent for naturalizing under trees and shrubs. Three for 25c, dozen, 65c.

Spirea (meadow sweet).

- B—**filapendula hexapetala.** Dark green fern-like foliage with feathery plumes of white flowers on 15 inch stems. A very charming little plant easily grown in any garden. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.
- filapendula ulmaria variegated.** Immense heads of fragrant, cream-colored flowers. Foliage beautifully variegated green and white. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Statice (sea-pink, sea-lavender).

- RBC—**latifolia.** A useful hardy plant for border and rock garden. Tufts of leathery leaves from which rises immense airy heads of tiny purple blue flowers. Valuable for cutting and will keep their color when dried. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Stokesia (Stokes Aster).

- *—**cyana.** A charming native perennial from the southeastern part of the United States. Erect, branching plant growing to 15 inches. Flowers rich blue in 4 inch clusters. Most attractive in groups in middle of border. Requires light, rich soil which should not be permitted to become dry, and open sunny situation. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Thalictrum (meadow rue).

- Tall-growing hardy native perennials. Some are very decorative in border and others most charming when naturalized in wild garden. Finely cut foliage. They create a remarkable fine effect in border in combination with iris and peonies. Easily grown in light, rich loamy soil.

- *—RB—**adiantifolia** (maidenhair meadow-rue). Foliage closely resembles maidenhair fern. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

- *—RB—**aquilegiafolia.** Graceful foliage, rosy-purple flowers in June. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

- *—RB—**glaucia.** Grayish-blue foliage with yellow flowers borne on 4 ft. stems. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

*—RB—***polygamum***. Native species growing very tall in damp open meadows. Easily naturalized in edge of bog garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Thymus (mother of thyme, creeping thyme).

The creeping thymes are indispensable for carpeting hot, dry spots in rock gardens and for planting between flagstones. Also of value for dry rock walls. They are easily grown in any dry, sunny location.

—TR—***album***. Forms dense mats of dark green foliage covered with clouds of white flowers. A fine creeper to run over rocks. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—TR—***coccineum***. Similar to *album*. Presents a most delightful sight when literally covered with crimson flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—TR—***lanigunosum*** (woolly thyme). Gray-green wooly foliage with pink flowers. Very fragrant. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—TR—***serphyllum splendens***. A very hardy and rapid grower with bright pink flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Tiarella (foam-flower).

*—RS—***cordifolia***. Attractive little perennial with fine foliage and delicate, creamy-white flowers in racemes. At home in moist, deep woods. Each 20c, 3 for 50.

Tradescantia (spiderwort).

*—RS—***bractata***. A very attractive border plant; blue flowers in May. Will bloom again in late summer. Easily grown in any garden in full sun or part shade. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Trillium (wake-robin).

Beautiful woodland plants, growing naturally in moist soil rich in humus. They are easily transplanted and this is best done in late summer when plant has died down. May also be successfully planted in early spring before new growth takes place. Very highly recommended for naturalizing in colonies in woods.



Trillium

*—RS—***grandiflora***. Perhaps the most desirable of the species. Large white flowers changing to rose pink. Per 100, \$5.00; each 15c, 3 for 35c. Jumbo size bulbs, each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—RS—***erectum***. Varying in color from white to pink, brownish-red and maroon. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—RS—***stylosa*** (rose trillium). A late blooming strain with pale pink flowers. Each 30c, 3 for 75c. Per 100, \$15.

*—RS—***undulatum*** (painted trillium). One of the most beautiful of the species. The gracefully recurved, wavy-edged white petals are striped with crimson. Dark scarlet berries following flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

*—RS—***cerneum*** (nodding trillium). Grows to 18 inches or more bearing white nodding flowers on recurved stalks, flowers often hidden under foliage. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Tritoma (redhot poker).

—R—***pfitzeri*** (hybrids). Showiest of all tritomas. Immense spikes of bright scarlet and orange. A wonderful border plant blooming profusely in late summer. Should be well covered in winter or better still, taken to cellar and stored in sand. Well worth the extra bother of winter care. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Trolleus (globe flower).

—M—**devonshire.** Like all trolleus, this variety requires moist soil conditions. Where these are present, it is easily grown in the open garden. Large yellow flowers resembling buttercups. Flowers in May to August. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

—M—**Europeaus.** A very free-blooming trolleus with yellow flowers. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

—M—**ledebouri.** A range of various colored flowers. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.

Tunica (coat flower).

—RB—**saxifraga.** Hardy perennial growing to 6—10 inches high with delicate wiry stems and lavender, rosy flowers. Frequently used for edging or border. Will grow in any garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Uvularia (wood Merry-bell).

*—RM—**perfoliate.** An erect growing perennial having clasping, stemless leaves and graceful drooping yellow flowers. Best for wild garden and thrives in shady, rich moist woods. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Verbena

—RCO—**Venosa** (hardy verbena). Semi-hardy perennial of creeping habit and producing an abundance of purplish-blue flowers throughout the summer. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Veronica (speedwell).

A species of plants highly useful and decorative in the border and rock garden. Hardy, free flowering and thrive in open sunny locations and in light shade.

—RBC—**longifolia subsessiles** (clump speedwell). Long racemes of deep lavender blue flowers, useful for perennial border and cutting. Each 30c, 3 for 75c.

—RB—**rupestris heavenly blue.** Long racemes of blue flowers. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

—RB—**pectinata.** A prostrate white hairy perennial with small

toothed leaves and deep blue, white-eyed flowers in profusion. Beautiful ground cover plant. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RB—**spicata.** Grows to 15—20 inches with blue flowers in dense clusters. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—RB—**spicata.** White form of above. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Vinca (periwinkle).

—minor. Creeping myrtle. Trailing, hardy evergreen; stems thin and wiry. An excellent ground cover for shady places. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

—alpina A rare strain with lighter green foliage and double red flowers. Each 35c, 3 for 90c.



Viola Pedata Bicolor

Viola (violets).

Violets can be used to great advantage in every flower garden and there are few plants indeed, which will produce as many flowers and over as long a period as some of the violets. They succeed best in deep, rich well-drained soils in a partially shaded or cool, moist situation.

- BRC—***cornuta Jersey Gem***. A peerless violet that blooms from April until late autumn. Rich, deep violet color, long stems and a delightful fragrance. Fine for cutting. Each 30c, 3 for 75c. Large clumps 40c.
- B—***viola blanda***. Sweet scented white violet. Three for 50c, 10 for \$1.50.
- B—***canadense***. Large white flowers. Three for 50c, 10 for \$1.50.



Viola Cuculata

- B—***cuculata***. Blue violet. A beautiful variable species. Light blue to deep purple. Flowers in profusion in moist shady situation. Three for 30c, 10 for 75c.
- B—***cuculata***. Long stemmed blue violet. Three for 50c, 10 for \$1.50.
- B—***missouriensis***. White violet. Three for 50c, 10 for \$1.50.
- B—***odorata***. Sweet English violets. Flowers very fragrant. Three for 60c, 10 for \$1.60.
- B—***odorata rosini***. Charming little, fragrant, rosy-magenta

violet. Three for 60c, 10 for \$1.75.

- B—***palmata***. Long heart-shaped leaves, bright light blue flowers. Three for 60c, 10 for \$1.60.
- B—***pedata*** (birdsfoot violet). Flowers blue, violet or purple with bright orange eye. Three for 40, 10 for \$1.00.
- B—***pedata bicolor***. One of the loveliest little flowers in our entire list. Two upper petals deep violet purple with three lower petals of very pale blue. Each 30c. 3 for 75c.
- B—***pubescens*** (downy violet). Yellow flowers. Three for 60c, 10 for \$1.60.
- B—***rugulosa***. White flowers sometimes tinged with blue. Three for 50c.
- B—***spring messenger***. Large blue flowers. One of the earliest to bloom. Three for 60c, 10 for \$1.60.

Yucca (Adam's needle).

- BRO—***filamentosa***. Large rosettes of evergreen leaves with large spikes of showy, creamy-white flowers in July. Require a rich, well-drained soil and sunny location. Large plants. Each 35c, 3 for \$1.00.
- glauca***. Same as above, with bluish-green leaves. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.



Alpine and Rock Plants That Will Thrive in Wet Locations

Acorus Calamus.	Linnea Borealis.
Actea.	Lobelia Cardinalis.
Anemone Penn.	Lobelia Syphilitica.
Asarum.	Mertensia Virginica.
Asperula Odorata.	Monarda Didyma.
Caltha Palustris.	Myosotis Palustris.
Chelone, all var.	Physostegia.
Cimicifuga.	Polygonatum.
Erigeron.	Ranunculus Repens.
Erythronium.	Sanguinaria Can.
Ferns.	Saracinia Purpurea.
Filapendula.	Smilacena.
Funkia Coerulea.	Sisyrinchium.
Habenaria, all var.	Spirea Ulmaria.
Hemerocalis.	Thalictrum.
Hepatica.	Trollius.
Iris Cristata.	Viola Blanda.
Iris Siberica.	Viola Pubescens.
Lillium Superbum.	

Rock and Alpine Plants for Wall Gardens

Achillea Tomentosa.	Linnum, all var.
Allysum, all var.	Lychnis Alpina.
Arabis Alpina.	Nepeta Mussini.
Arenaria.	Oenothera Missouriensis.
Armeria, all var.	Penstemon Pubescens.
Asperula Odorata.	Phlox Subulata, all var.
Calamintha Alpina.	Polemonium Reptans.
Campanula Carpatica.	Saponaria Ocymoides.
Cerastium.	Saxifraga, all var.
Cherianthus, all var.	Silene, all var.
Crucianella Stylosa.	Sedum, all var.
Dianthus Deltoides.	Sempervivum, all var.
Douglassie Montana.	Stachys Lanata.
Erinus Alpina.	Thymus, all var.
Gypsophylla Repens.	Tunica Saxifrage.
Helianthemum, all var.	Veronica Amethystina.
Heuchera, all var.	Vinca Minor.
Leontopodium.	Viola Perfection.
Lewisia.	Viola G. Wermig.

PEONIES

We have a large selection of good, standard varieties in colors pink, red and white. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

We also have many of the new introductions in peonies. Will gladly send "Special Peony List" upon request.

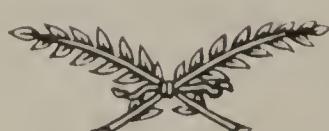
Popular Plant Names

Perennials are listed in alphabetical order under their botanical names. This method is used to avoid mistakes and confusion because many plants are known under different popular names in different localities.

If the botanical name of a plant is not known, refer to the list under "Popular Plant Names." Here you will find the popular name followed by the botanical name. If you do not find the name of the plant in either list, then write us a card or letter with such information as you may have and we shall be glad to identify the plants if possible.

Adams Needle, Yucca.	Coat Flower, Tunica.
Adders-tongue, Erythronium.	Cone Flower, Rudbeckia.
Ageratum, Hardy Eupatorium.	Coral Bells, Heuchera.
Alpine Grass, Festuce.	Coral Lily, Lilium Tenuifolium.
Alpine Poppy, Papaver.	Corn Flower, Centaurea.
Alpine Wallflower, Cherianthus.	Cowslip, Mertensia.
Alumroot, Heuchera.	Cranesbill, Geranium.
Arbutus, Epigea.	Creeping Jenny, Lycimachia.
Aromatic Wintergreen, Gaultheria.	Creeping Phlox, Phlox Subulata.
Avens, Geum.	Creeping Thyme, Thymus.
Baby's Breath, Gypsophylla.	Crested Iris, Iris Cristata.
Balloon Flower, Platycodon.	Daylily, Hemerocallis.
Baneberry, Actea.	Dogtooth Violet, Erythronium.
Bearberry, Arctostaphylos.	Dragonhead, False Physostegia.
Beards-tongue, Penstemmon.	Dragon Root, Arisaema.
Beebalm, Monarda.	Dropmore, Anchusa.
Bellflower, Campanula.	Dropwort, Filapendula.
Bishops Cap, Mitella.	Dutchman's Breeches, Dicentra.
Bitterroot, Lewisia.	Edelweiss, Leontopodium.
Black-eyed Susan, Rudbeckia.	English Primrose, Primula.
Blanket Flower, Gaillardia.	Evening Primrose, Oenothera.
Blazing Star, Liatris.	False Dragonhead, Physostegia.
Bleeding Heart, Diecentra.	False Indigo, Baptisia.
Bloodroot, Sanguinaria.	False Solomon Seal, Smilacena.
Bluebells, Mertensia.	Flax, Linum.
Bluebells of Scotland, Campanula rotundifolia.	Foam Flower, Tiarella.
Bluets, Houstonia.	Forget-me-not, Myosotis.
Flue-eyed Grass, Sisyrinchium.	Foxglove, Digitalis.
Bottle Gentian, Gentian andrewsie.	Fringed Bleeding Heart, Dielytra.
Bugbane, Cimicifuga.	Gayfeather, Liatris.
Bugle, Ajuga.	Giant Daisy, Pyrethrum.
Bugloss, Anchusa.	Globe Flower, Trolleus.
Buttercup, Ranunculus.	Globe Thistle, Echinops.
Camomile, Anthemis.	Gloxinia, Incarvillea.
Candytuft, Iberis.	Goldenglow, Rudbeckia.
Cardinal Flower, Lobelia.	Goldentuft, Allium.
Catchfly, Silene.	Great Blue Lobelia, Lobelia Syphilitica.
Catmint, Nepata.	Green Dragon, Arisaema.
Checkerberry, Gaultheria.	Ground Ivy, Nepata.
Chinese Lantern Plant, Physalis.	Hardy Candytuft, Iberis.
Cohosh, Cimicifuga.	Hardy Gloxinia, Incarvillea.

Harebell, Campanula Rotundifolia.	Rockcress, Arabis, Aubretia.
Hen and Chick, Sempervivum.	Rockfoil, Saxifraga.
House Leek, Sempervivum.	Rockrose, Helianthemum.
Iceland Poppy, Papaver nudicaule.	Rock Soapwort, Saponaria.
Indigo, false, Baptisia.	Rose Campion, Lychnis, Agrostemma.
Jacob's Ladder, Polemonium.	Rough Sunflower, Heliopsis.
Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Arisaema.	Sage, Artemesia, Salvia.
Japanese Lantern, Physalis.	Sandwort, Arenaria.
Japanese Spurge, Pachysandra.	Sea Lavender, Statice.
Lady Slipper, Cypripedium.	Sea Pink, Armeria.
Larkspur, Delphinium.	Selfheal, Prunella.
Lavender, Lavendula.	Shasta Daisy, Chrysanthemum.
Leadwort, Plumbago.	Shooting Star, Dodecatheon.
Lily-of-the-Valley, Convallaria.	Showy Orchid, Orchis Spectabilis.
Liverwort, Hepatica.	Shuttlewort, Asarum.
Loosestrife, Lythrum.	Soapwort, Saponaria.
Lungwort, Pulmonaria.	Skullcap, Scutellaria.
Maidenpink, Dianthus.	Sneezeweed, Helenium.
Mallow Marvel, Hibiscus.	Sneezewort, Achillea ptarmica.
Maltese Cross, Lychnis.	Snow Drops, Ornithogalum.
Marsh Marigold, Caltha.	Solomon's Seal, Polygonatum.
May Apple, Podophyllum.	Solomon's Seal, false, Smilacina.
May Flower, Epigaea.	Speedwell, Veronica.
Meadow Lily, Lilium Canadense.	Spiderwort, Tradescantia.
Meadow-rue, Thalictrum.	Spirea, Filapendula.
Meadow-sweet, Spirea Filapendula.	Spring Beauty, Claytonia.
Merrybell, Uvularia.	Spurge, Euphorbia, Pachysandra.
Michaelmas Daisy, Aster.	Star of Bethlehem, Campanula isophylla.
Milfoil, Achillea.	Stonecrop, Sedum.
Milkweed, Asclepias.	Striped Grass, Festucce.
Moccasin Flower, Cypripedium.	Sundrops, Oenothera.
Mosspink, Phlox Subulata.	Sunflower, Helianthus.
Mother of Thyme, Thymus.	Sweet Fern, Comptonia.
Mountain Bluet, Centaurea.	Sweet Flag, Acorus.
Mountain Pink, Phlox Subulata.	Sweet Rocket, Hesperis.
Muellin Pink, Agrostemma.	Sweet William, Dianthus.
Myrtle, Vinca.	Thimble Flower, Lepachys.
Orchis, Cypripedium, Habenaria, Goodyera.	Toadflax, Linaria.
Oswego Tea, Monarda.	Tiger Lily, Lilium Tigrinum.
Painted Daisy, Pyrethrum.	Trout Lily, Erythronium.
Pansy, Viola tricolor.	Turtlehead, Chelone.
Partridge Berry, Mitchella.	Twinberry, Linnea.
Pasque Flower, Anemone.	Twinflower, Linnea.
Peppermint, Mentha.	Wake Robin, Trillium.
Perennial Sweet Pea, Lathyrus.	Wall Flower, Cherianthus.
Periwinkle, Vinca.	Water Lily, Nymphaea.
Pincushion Flower, Scabiosa.	Wild Ginger, Asarum.
Pitcher Plant, Sarracenia.	Windflower, Anemone.
Plantain Lily, Funkia.	Wintergreen, Gaultheria.
Poppy, Papaver.	Wood Bethony, Pedicularis.
Primrose, Primula.	Wood Lily, Trillium.
Quaker Lady, Houstonia.	Wood Merrybells, Uvularia.
Rattlesnake Plantain, Goodyera.	Wormwood, Artemesia.
Red-hot Poker, Tritoma.	Yarrow, Achillea.



Ornamental Evergreens

Nowhere are the evergreens more highly valued for ornamental planting than here in the North where they add a touch of cheerfulness to the otherwise bleak winter scene.

In selecting evergreens for planting in this section of long, cold winters, it is of utmost importance that only the hardiest strains be chosen.

The trees we offer have been grown for many years in our own nursery and under such general conditions as to climate and soil as prevail throughout this northern section of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. The fact alone that every B&B tree which we send out has been grown from 8 to 20 years in our own nursery should be the best possible guarantee we can give as to their hardiness.

All trees are carefully dug with solid earth ball on roots, then wrapped with burlap and securely tied with heavy twine to assure trees being delivered in best possible condition.

PRICES given are for trees called for at the nursery. If trees are to be delivered by truck or shipped by rail there will be an additional charge for delivery or for boxing and packing.

Arbor Vitae (Thuya Occidentalis).

The American Arbor Vitae is so well known that it needs very little description. It is a very useful species for various purposes. The sheared specimen fits well into the formal planting. As a hedge it is unsurpassed. When exposed to the winds it will hold its branches clear to the ground which makes it a very desirable tree for shelterbelt planting. It prefers a moist location and will thrive in any ordinary soil except poor sand and gravel.

	Each
2—2½ ft. -----	1.50
2½—3 ft. -----	2.00
3—4 ft. -----	2.75
4—5 ft. -----	3.50
5—6 ft. -----	4.50
6—7 ft. -----	6.00
7—8 ft. -----	7.00

Arbor Vitae Globe (Thuya Occidentalis Globosa).

A globe shaped form of the above. Will keep its round shape without shearing, and may be sheared to desired size. A useful tree for foundation plantings.

12—16 in. -----	1.00
16—20 in. -----	1.35
20—24 in. -----	1.65
24—30 in. -----	2.00
30—36 in. -----	2.50

Arbor Vitae Golden (Thuya Occidentalis Douglas Golden).

A form of American Arbor Vitae distinguished by its golden yellow foliage in late fall and throughout the winter, retaining this coloration until new growth appears the following season.

2—2½ ft. -----	1.75
2½—3 ft. -----	2.25

Arbor Vitae Pyramidal (Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis).

A narrow columnar tree, very popular for doorway planting. Not a rapid growing tree in the North, but will thrive in any good soil where sufficient moisture is available.

24—30 in. -----	2.00
30—36 in. -----	2.35

36—42 in.	-----	3.00
42—48 in.	-----	4.00
4—5 ft.	-----	5.00
5—6 ft.	-----	6.00

Arbor Vitae Siberian (*Thuya Occidentalis Warreana Siberica*).

A low growing, very broad based tree with dark green foliage. Symmetrical in form and dense of growth. A very desirable ornamental which has proven unusually hardy.

12—16 in.	-----	1.25
16—20 in.	-----	1.50
20—24 in.	-----	2.00
24—30 in.	-----	2.50
30—36 in.	-----	3.00

Balsam Fir (*Abies Balsamea*).

A beautiful, symmetrical tree with green, glaucus foliage. A rapid grower preferring moist locations but will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. The needles of this species are highly prized for filling pillows.

3—4 ft.	-----	2.50
4—5 ft.	-----	3.25
5—6 ft.	-----	4.00
6—7 ft.	-----	5.00

Douglas Fir (*Pseudo-tsuga*).

Open, broad, sharp pointed pyramid. Lower branches horizontal or slightly drooping. Leaves about one inch long, green to blue-green in color. A handsome tree which thrives in nearly all locations.

3—4 ft.	-----	3.00
4—5 ft.	-----	3.50
5—6 ft.	-----	4.50

Andorra Juniper (*Juniper Communis Depressa Plumosa*).

A species of creeping juniper remarkable for its purple coloring in fall. Now extremely popular in landscaping jobs. We recommend this juniper very highly.

20—24 in. spread	-----	2.25
24—30 in. spread	-----	2.75

Bar Harbor Juniper (*Juniper Sabina Horizontalis*).

The most compact of the creeping junipers forming dense, round mats. Deep green in summer turning to purplish in autumn. A very ornamental plant for rockery or sunny slope.

16—20 in. spread	-----	1.75
20—24 in. spread	-----	2.25

Horizontal Prostrate Juniper (*Juniper Horizontalis Prostrata*).

A somewhat open growing, creeping juniper. Foliage of fine green color and excellent when planted in clumps with Waukegan Juniper.

20—24 in. spread	-----	2.25
24—30 in. spread	-----	2.75

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniper Chinensis Pfitzeriana*)

A low growing, wide spreading tree. Very highly prized ornamental widely used in foundation plantings. Foliage lace-like of gray-green color.

16—20 in. spread	-----	1.75
20—24 in. spread	-----	2.25
24—30 in. spread	-----	3.00

Savin Juniper (*Juniper Sabina*).

The savins are low growing, wide spreading trees with upward curving branches. The dense foliage holds its dark green color throughout the winter. Very valuable ornamental for foundation planting.

12—16 in. spread	-----	1.50
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Silver Cedar (*Juniper Scopulorum*).

A beautiful native of the Rockies. Very similar to the red cedar in habit and form of growth. Will withstand intense heat, cold and prolonged drouth and during hot, dry summer it turns to a beautiful

silvery color. This species is very scarce and only a limited number can be supplied.

42—48 in.	-----	6.50
4—5 ft.	-----	7.50

Red Cedar (Juniper Virginiana).

A hardy juniper well adapted to sandy soils. While of a spreading open character, it may be sheared to columnar shape. Very hardy and much used for doorway planting. Our trees are sheared to columnar form.

24—30 in.	-----	2.25
30—36 in.	-----	2.75
36—42 in.	-----	3.50
42—48 in.	-----	4.50
4—5 ft.	-----	5.25
5—6 ft.	-----	6.00

Mugho Pine (Pinus Montana Mughus).

A dwarfed, shrubby strain of mountain pine having many branches growing from crown near ground. Shapes itself into a compact, round ball. A very popular tree for ornamental planting and perfectly hardy.

9—12 in. spread	-----	1.25
12—16 in. spread	-----	1.50
16—20 in. spread	-----	2.00
20—24 in. spread	-----	2.50
24—30 in. spread	-----	3.00
30—36 in. spread	-----	3.75

Norway Pine (Pinus Resinosa).

A tall stately native of Minnesota and the North. The leading tree for reforestation in the Lake States. Very desirable for shelterbelt, background and woodlot planting. Will thrive on poor gravelly soil where other evergreens would fail.

2—3 ft.	-----	1.50
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Scotch Pine (Pinus Sylvestris).

A hardy native of Europe and well adapted to Minnesota. A rapid growing pine and perhaps the most popular tree for shelterbelt planting.

2—3 ft.	-----	1.50
3—4 ft.	-----	2.75
4—5 ft.	-----	3.50

Bristle Cone Pine (Pinus Aristata).

This as a very slow growing pine, sometimes assuming the shape of an upright tree and more often an irregular shrub. A very interesting evergreen which deserves a place in every ornamental planting.

12—18 in.	-----	1.75
18—24 in.	-----	2.25

Black Hill Spruce (Picea Albertiana).

This somewhat slow growing strain of the white spruce is a native of the Black Hills of South Dakota, and is without doubt the most widely planted spruce in the Northwest. It forms a beautiful, compact, symmetrical tree and will withstand heat, drouth and cold, recommended for ornamental and shelterbelt planting.

24—30 in.	-----	1.50
30—36 in.	-----	1.90
36—42 in.	-----	2.25
42—48 in.	-----	2.65
4—5 ft.	-----	3.50
5—6 ft.	-----	4.25
6—7 ft.	-----	5.00
7—8 ft.	-----	6.00

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens Glauca*).

Considered by many the most beautiful of all the spruces. This tree is perfectly hardy and will withstand heat, drouth and cold. For best results Colorado spruce should not be planted on poor, gravelly soil. Blue color most pronounced on new growth in early summer.

42—48 in.	-----	6.50
4—5 ft.	-----	7.25
5—6 ft.	-----	8.50
6—7 ft.	-----	10.50

Colorado Blue-green Spruce (*Picea Pungens*).

Same as Colorado Blue Spruce except color which varies in bluish-green shades.

42—48 in.	-----	4.50
4—5 ft.	-----	5.50
5—6 ft.	-----	6.50
6—7 ft.	-----	8.00

Colorado Green Spruce (*Picea Pungens*).

Same as above except color which varies from dark green to slightly bluish tinge.

42—48 in.	-----	3.25
4—5 ft.	-----	4.00
5—6 ft.	-----	5.00
6—7 ft.	-----	6.00

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*).

A rapid growing tree, very desirable for shelterbelt and background planting. The Norway Spruce is gaining in popularity and rightly so for it is not only a rapid grower, but a very hardy tree which will thrive in any soil except poor gravel and sand.

24—30 in.	-----	1.00
30—36 in.	-----	1.35
3—4 ft.	-----	1.65
4—5 ft.	-----	2.25

White Spruce (*Picea Canadense Alba*).

A native of Minnesota and the North. Rapid grower and very hardy. Somewhat darker in color than the Norway spruce but useful for the same purposes.

2—3 ft.	-----	1.75
3—4 ft.	-----	2.25
4—5 ft.	-----	2.75
5—6 ft.	-----	3.75
6—7 ft.	-----	4.75
7—8 ft.	-----	6.00

Koster Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens Kosteriana*).

This is a strain of Colorado Blue Spruce selected for outstanding color and propagated by grafting. For those who want outstanding color, we recommend Kosters. They are as hardy as the Colorado Spruce grown from seed and require the same soil conditions.

20—24 in.	-----	5.00
24—30 in.	-----	6.25
30—36 in.	-----	7.50
36—42 in.	-----	8.75
42—48 in.	-----	10.00
48—54 in.	-----	11.75
54—60 in.	-----	13.50
5—6 ft.	-----	15.00

Baby Evergreens

Many evergreen fanciers find much pleasure and enjoyment in planting and caring for small evergreens. To meet the demand for small plants we offer the following seedlings and transplants.

The seedlings should be grown under lath shade frame the first season. After two or three seasons growth they may be transplanted to a permanent location. The transplants may be planted in permanent location at once. They must, however, be given close cultivation for several years and under no circumstances should grass or weeds be permitted to form a sod about them.

	10	25	100
Concolor Fir (<i>Abies Concolor</i>). 6—10 in., 4 yr. seedlings -----	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$6.00
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudo-tsuga</i>). 4—6 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
4—6 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.65	3.50	12.00
Black Hill Spruce (<i>Picea Canadense Albertiana</i>). 4—6 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
4—6 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.65	3.50	12.00
6—8 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	1.80	4.00	14.00
8—12 in., 6 yr. transplanted -----	2.00	4.50	16.00
Colorado Spruce (<i>Picea Pungens</i>). Field run for color. 4—6 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	1.00	2.00	6.00
6—8 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	2.00	4.50	16.00
8—12 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	2.50	5.50	20.00
12—18 in., 6 yr. transplanted -----	5.00	11.00	40.00
Norway Spruce . 6—8 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
6—8 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.40	3.00	10.00
8—12 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.80	4.00	14.00
12—18 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	2.50	5.50	20.00
18—24 in., 6 yr. transplanted -----	3.00	7.00	25.00
12—18 in., 8 yr. twice transplanted -----	5.00	11.00	40.00
18—24 in., 8 yr. twice transplanted -----	6.00	14.00	50.00
Polar Spruce (<i>Picea Excelsa Borealis</i>). 6—8 in., seedlings -----	1.00	1.75	5.00
White Spruce (<i>Picea Canadense Alba</i>). 4—6 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
Austrian Pine (<i>Pinus Nigra Austriaca</i>). 6—8 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus Murrayana</i>). 8—12 in., 4 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
Jack Pine (<i>Pinus Banksiana</i>). 4—6 in., 2 yr. seedlings -----	.50	1.00	3.00
Norway Pine (<i>Pinus Resinosa</i>). 4—8 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus Montana Mughus</i>). 4—6 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	2.50	5.50	20.00
Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>). 4—8 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
4—6 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.65	3.50	12.00
6—8 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	1.80	4.00	14.00
8—12 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	2.00	4.50	16.00

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*).

6—10 in., 3 yr. seedlings -----	.80	1.50	4.00
18—24 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	3.00	7.00	25.00

Red Cedar (*Juniper Virginiana*).

6—8 in., 4 yr. transplanted -----	2.00	4.50	16.00
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Silver Cedar (*Juniper Scopulorum*).

6—8 in., 3 yr. transplanted -----	2.50	5.50	20.00
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Arbor Vitae (*Thuya Occidentalis*).

6—8 in., 5 yr. transplanted -----	2.00	4.50	16.00
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Arbor Vitae, Golden, Globe and Pyramidal.

6—8 in., twice transplanted -----	3.00	7.00	24.00
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Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniper Chinensis Pfitzeriana*).

6—8 in., twice transplanted -----	3.50	8.00	30.00
8—12 in., twice transplanted -----	4.00	9.50	35.00

Savin Juniper (*Juniper Sabina*).

6—8 in., twice transplanted -----	3.00	7.00	24.00
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Andorra, Bar Harbor, Horizontalis and Waukegan Junipers.

6—8 in., from 2½ inch pots -----	2.50	5.50	20.00
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NOTE: Transplanted trees in this list can be balled and burlapped at an additional cost of 12½c per tree.



TREE SEEDS

We are not seed merchants and therefore do not carry a complete line of seeds. However, many of our customers have come to us for small quantities of dependable seed and the varieties which we offer may be depended upon to have come from regions where hardiness of parent stock is assured. All seeds offered are taken from same lots as are used in our own seedbeds.

Orders should be in early and prices are not binding, subject to change without notice.

	Oz.	Lb.
Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir) -----	\$0.50	\$4.00
— Concolor (White Fir) -----	.35	3.00
Juniper Scopolorum (Silver Cedar) fall 1939 -----	.25	1.50
Juniper Virginiana , fall 1939 -----	.25	1.50
Larix Europea (European Tamarack) -----	.40	3.50
Picea Can. Alba (White Spruce) -----	.35	2.00
— Albertiana (Black Hill Spruce) -----	.75	8.50
— Excelsa (Norway Spruce) -----	.40	2.50
— Pungens (Colorado Spruce) -----	1.00	12.00
Pinus Banksiana (Jack Pine) -----	.50	4.00
— Mont. Mughu (Mugho Pine) -----	.55	5.00
— Nigra Austriaca (Austrian Pine) -----	.35	3.00
— Ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine) -----	.35	3.00
— Resinosa (Norway Pine) fall 1939 -----	.75	10.00
— Sylvestris (Scotch Pine) -----	.50	4.50
Pseudo Tsuga (Douglas Fir) -----	.75	
Thuya Occidentalis (Am. Arbor Vitae) -----	.40	3.00

Deciduous Trees

ASH, GREEN

The green ash is one of the very best species for planting throughout the northwest. Very hardy and resistant to severe drouth. Very highly recommended, 5—6 ft. each 45c; 6—8 ft. 60c; 8—10 ft. 90c.

ASH, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN

This is a very ornamental tree for lawn planting. The rich orange-red fruit, usually borne in great abundance, gives the tree a very attractive appearance throughout the autumn months. The fruit also is greatly relished by several species of birds. 3—4 ft. each 50c; 4—5 ft. 75c; 5—6 ft. \$1.00; 6—8 ft. \$1.50; 8—10 ft. \$2.00.

BUCKEYE OR HORSE CHESTNUT

For the north where great hardiness is essential, the buckeye is one of the most ornamental trees suitable for lawn planting, 4—5 ft. each \$1.00; 5—6 ft. \$1.50.

ELM, AMERICAN

The grandeur of the American elm as a shade or ornamental tree is so well known that we need not comment thereon. The trees we offer are heavy well branched stock, 6—8 ft. each 65c; 8—10 ft. \$1.00; 10—12 ft. \$1.25. Larger trees up to \$3.00 each.

HACKBERRY

This is also a very hardy tree and should be more generally planted, 3—4 ft. each 35c; 4—5 ft. 50c; 5—6 ft. 75c.

MAPLE, SOFT SILVER

An excellent tree for street planting or shade. Grows rapidly, forms a spreading, dense crown, 6—8 ft. each 65c; 8—10 ft. \$1.00; 10—12 ft. \$1.35. Larger trees up to \$4.00 each.

POPLAR, BOLLEANA

A very attractive poplar with underside of foliage of silvery-white color. Upright growing branches and for best effect should be grown with branches to the ground, 4—5 ft. 75c; 5—6 ft. 90c; 6—8 ft. \$1.25.

POPLAR, LOMBARD

A fast growing tree with upright branches and densely leaved. A valuable tree where rapid growth is essential, 5—6 ft. each 40c.

POPLAR, NORWAY

For a rapid growing shade tree the Norway Poplar is unequalled. Well branched trees, 5—6 ft. 40c each.

POPLAR, SILVER

A very ornamental tree. Can be cut back and grown as a tall shrub. Well branched trees, 4—5 ft. 50c each.

WILLOW, WEEPING

Golden bark or yellow weeping willow, 5—6 ft. each \$1.00.

WILLOW, GOLDEN

A valuable species for rapid growing windbreak. The rich, golden-yellow bark adds attraction throughout the year, 5—6 ft. bushy trees each 40c.

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS

	25	100	500
2—3 ft. -----	1.00	3.50	15.00

Roses**Potted Rose Plants**

By far the most satisfactory method of growing out-door roses is to plant them in pots in late winter or early spring and carry them in the green house or hot-bed until time for planting in garden. By this method the plants will be in full leaf and many of them in bloom by June 1, when it is safe to plant them into the garden.

The plants we offer are planted in large wooden pots, with plenty of rich soil and they may be transplanted to the garden without disturbing the roots. They will bloom all summer. The average weight is about 10 pounds for each plant.

Each 75c; 3 for \$2.00; per dozen, \$7.50.

Briarcliff, pink.

Pres. Hoover, salmon-yellow.

E. G. Hill, red.

Killarney, white.

Johanna Hill, cream.

Talisman, golden-copper red.

Climbing Roses, Potted

Each 75c; 3 for \$2.00; per dozen, \$7.50.

Dorothy Perkins, pink.

Excelsior, pink.

Eugene Jacqueminot, cherry red.

Field Grown Roses

Strong plants, field grown at least one year.

Sir Thos. Lipton, white.

Grootendorst, red.

Hansa, red.

Rosa Blanda, white, hardy, rugosa.

Harrison, yellow.

Each 50c; 3 for \$1.25; per dozen, \$4.50.

Shrubs

Ornamental and flowering shrubs for foundation planting, hedges, background and as individual specimen.

	Each
Almond , flowering pink.	
18—24 in. -----	\$0.50
2—3 ft. -----	.75
Apricot , flowering, Siberian, pink.	
2—3 ft. -----	.75
Barberry , Japanese.	
12—18 in. -----	.25
18—24 in. -----	.35
Barberry , red leaf, very ornamental.	
12—16 in. -----	.35
Buckthorn , common, glossy foliage.	
2—3 ft. -----	.35
3—4 ft. -----	.40
Caragana arborescens (Siberian pea tree).	
18—24 in. -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.35
3—4 ft. -----	.40
Coralberry (<i>symphoricarpu</i> s). Red berries in fall.	
18—24 in. -----	.30
2—3 ft. -----	.45
Cotoneaster , <i>acutiloba</i> .	
12—18 in. -----	.25
18—24 in. -----	.35
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Cranberry , highbush.	
2—3 ft. -----	.50
3—4 ft. -----	.75
Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince). Beautiful pink flowers.	
18—24 in. -----	.40
Dogwood , red bark.	
18—24 in. -----	.30
2—3 ft. -----	.40
3—4 ft. -----	.50
Dogwood , yellow bark.	
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Elder , cut-leaf.	
4—5 ft. -----	.75
5—6 ft. -----	1.00
Elder , golden.	
4—5 ft. -----	.75
5—6 ft. -----	1.00
Forsythia fortunei (golden bell).	
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Forsythia Spectabilis .	
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Forsythia intermedia .	
2—3 ft. -----	.50
3—4 ft. -----	.75
Honeysuckle (<i>lonicera</i>). Pink or white.	
18—24 in. -----	.30
2—3 ft. -----	.40
3—4 ft. -----	.50
Honeysuckle , Siberian red.	
18—24 in. -----	.35

	Each
Hydrangea arborescens (hills of snow).	
12—18 in. -----	.30
18—24 in. -----	.40
2—3 ft. -----	.50
— grandiflora . P. G. or common hydrangeas.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Lilac , common purple or white.	
2—3 ft. -----	.25
3—4 ft. -----	.35
4—5 ft. -----	.50
— Persian , purple flowers.	
2—3 ft. -----	.40
3—4 ft. -----	.60
— rothomagensis (Chinese lilac). Violet-blue flowers.	
2—3 ft. -----	.40
— villosa (Himalayan lilac). Pink flowers.	
3—4 ft. -----	.60
4—5 ft. -----	.85
— French lilac in variety .	
18—24 in. -----	.75
2—3 ft. -----	1.00
Mock orange (<i>philadelphus</i>).	
— grandiflora , white, single flowered.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
2—3 ft. -----	.50
3—4 ft. -----	.60
— virginale , double flowered, white.	
18—24 in. -----	.50
2—3 ft. -----	.75
— coronarius .	
18—24 in. -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.40
3—4 ft. -----	.50
Sorbaria sorbifolia (false spirea).	
3—4 ft. -----	.50
Spirea .	
— Anthony waterer , dwarf rose.	
12—18 in. -----	.25
18—24 in. -----	.40
— arguta (garland spirea). White.	
18—24 in. -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.40
— billardi , rose colored spikes.	
18—24 in. -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.40
— bumaldi , dwarf, pink flowers.	
12—18 in. -----	.25
18—24 in. -----	.40
— calosa rubra , dwarf red.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
— frobellie , pink flowers.	
18—24 in. -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.40
— integrifolia . One of the taller growing varieties, pink flowers.	
18—24 in. -----	.35

	Each
— <i>opulifolia-aurea</i> (nine-bark). Golden leaves.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
2—3 ft. -----	.50
— <i>thunbergie</i> . One of the dwarf types with deep pink or red flowers.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
— Van Houttie . Bridal wreath. The best known of the spireas.	
12—18 in. -----	.25
18—24 in. -----	.35
2—3 ft. -----	.50
Snowberry (<i>symphoricarpus</i>). White berries.	
18—24 in. -----	.35
Russian Olive . Good hedge plant.	
18—24 in. hedge stock, 10 for \$2.00 -----	.25
2—3 ft. -----	.40
3—4 ft. -----	.50
Weigelia , rosea, pink flowers.	
12—18 in. -----	.25

Hardy Vines and Creepers

Strong plants usually cut back before shipping.

	Each	3 for
Bittersweet , well known for its, ornamental orange berries in the fall of the year -----	.40	\$1.00
Clematis .		
— <i>paniculata</i> , small white flowers -----	.35	.90
— <i>jackmanni</i> , purple flowers -----	.75	2.00
Honeysuckle Vine .		
— <i>trumpet creeper</i> , coral flowers -----	.40	1.00
— <i>Hall's</i> , flowers white changing to yellow -----	.40	1.00
Ivy, ampelopsis .		
— Boston -----	.40	1.00
— Engelman -----	.30	.75
Virgins bower , lovely for porch or arbor -----	.30	.75
Euonymous .		
— <i>corrolata</i> , dark green, glossy foliage. Heavy plants -----	.40	1.00

Hedge Stock

These shrubs are suitable for hedges. They are of a lighter grade than specimen shrubs and are offered in lots of 10 and 25 plants.

	10	25
Barberry , Japanese.		
12—18 in. -----	\$2.50	\$5.00
Buckthorn , common.		
18—24 in. -----	2.00	4.00
Caragana arborescence .		
18—24 in. -----	2.00	4.00
2—3 ft. -----	2.50	5.00
Currant , alpine.		
12—18 in. -----	2.00	4.00
Honeysuckle , tart, pink.		
12—18 in. -----	2.00	4.00
18—24 in. -----	2.50	5.00
Lilac , common purple.		
12—18 in. -----	2.00	4.00
Russian Olive .		
18—24 in. -----	2.00	4.00

Evergreen Collections

COLLECTION NO. 1

25 Three Year Old Trees, Your Selection.

Delivered to Your Door for Only \$1.25.

Strong, sturdy, well-rooted plants which, with proper care, will within a few years grow into tall specimen trees. Comes to you with roots well wrapped in wet moss. We guarantee them to reach you in perfect condition. Select five plants of each of any five varieties in the following list. Send to us with \$1.25 and collection will be mailed to your address at once.

Austrian Pine -----	6—8 in.	Black Hill Spruce -----	4—6 in.
Jack Pine -----	6—8 in.	Colorado Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Norway Pine -----	6—8 in.	Norway Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Ponderosa Pine -----	6—8 in.	White Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Scotch Pine -----	6—8 in.	Douglas Fir -----	6—8 in.

COLLECTION NO. 2

10 Five Year Old Transplanted Evergreens, \$2.00.

Shipped by Express Collect.

Transplanted trees are much heavier than seedlings, having a much better developed root system and are ready to be planted in permanent location. Under ordinary conditions will not require shade the first season. Anyone can succeed with these fine trees. Select four plants of each of any five varieties in the following list. Send with \$2.00 and the collection will be forwarded by express promptly.

Austrian Pine -----	6—8 in.	Black Hill Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Norway Pine -----	6—8 in.	Colorado Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Ponderosa Pine -----	6—8 in.	Norway Spruce -----	6—8 in.
Scotch Pine -----	6—8 in.	White Spruce -----	6—8 in.

Safe delivery guaranteed.

COLLECTION NO. 1

30 Sturdy Little Transplanted Evergreens for Only \$5.00.

All 5 and 6 year old transplanted trees for general planting. An \$8.75 value for only \$5.00. Roots puddled in mud and packed in wet moss to reach you in perfect condition.

5 Ponderosa Pine -----	12—18 in.	5 Black Hill Spruce -----	12—18 in.
5 Scotch Pine -----	12—18 in.	5 Colorado Spruce -----	12—18 in.
5 Red Cedar -----	8—12 in.	5 Norway Spruce -----	12—18 in.

Only one collection to each customer.

COLLECTION NO. 2

12 Ornamental Evergreens for Only \$2.00.

These trees are suitable for foundation plantings.

2 American Arbor Vitae	8—12 in.	2 Silver Cedar -----	6—8 in.
2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae	8—12 in.	2 Savin Juniper -----	6—8 in.
2 Siberian Arbor Vitae	8—12 in.	2 Pfitzer Juniper -----	6—8 in.

Only one collection to each customer.